The Bombay Gazette.

Nº. 12,181 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons. H.P.	Captain	
NIZAM	2726 550	R. W. Heselwood	23rd Dec.
MALWA	2800 800	G. W. Atkinson	30th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Calais and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Bodia. London steamers call at Plymouth. Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	
ALLAHABAD	4732 900	E. Ashdown	23rd Dec.

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 26, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 28 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Jan.	1st March
BALDUINO	5,000 800	31st Feb.	30th March.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, At SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

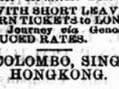
STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 17th Dec.
STURA	On the 7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bascoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE, BETWEEN BOMBAY,



LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
s. VICTORIA	J. Russel	3557	480	21st Dec.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

PERSIA	J. Hutchinson	3317	480	14th Jan.," 88
HISPANIA	J. W. Marr	3380	480	26th "
ARMENIA	T. Gibson	3395	480	12th Feb.

Passengers by s.s. Victoria can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 6, 1887. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. KIRBY HALL on or about 10th Jany. 1888.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON overland
S. S. ASTON HALL on or about 20th Jany. 1888.
S. S. WORSLEY HALL on or about 10th Feby. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.
Bombay, December 7 1887. Agents.

CITY LIN OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 tons, Captain A. H. GRAY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 18th December. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th November 1887.

THE CHARTERED LINE s. s. "VULCAN" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, viâ Kurrachee, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented duly certified by the Surveyor before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Dec. 13, 1887.

HURJIMULL AND CO.

XMAS, 'XMAS, 'XMAS:—A nicely selected and choice collection of Diamond, Gem, Gold and Fine Art Work Jewellery, for presentation. Elegant Ceylon Brooches, Gold Star cut Gent's and Ladies Alberts and Necklets, Rampore Chudders and Cashmere Shawls, Ivory Toys, Chinese, Japanese and Indian Curios, &c., &c. Prices Cheap. Inspection solicited. Up-country orders promptly executed. Price lists free. HURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Fort.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1887.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Arrived by the *s.s. Mirzapore.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.
COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

ORNAMENTAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ART GEM FRINGE CARDS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in Christmas and New Year Cards at Prices
Varying from Rs. 6 to Annas 2.

Also, a Large Assortment of
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS STORY BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th December 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 19th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Graecher (Mosel)	15	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Christoly	..	13
5 St. Estephe	14	...
6 St. Emilion	15	...
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	...
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 d z. Quarts, Rs. 22		
" " " 8 doz. Pints " 31		

TERMS—NETT CASH.
Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 31 0	...
Ernest Irroy e Carte d'Or	" 33 0	36 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 62 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	R. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ...
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" ...	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" ...	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" ...

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MAUAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0
Fine "	" 22 0
Very Superior "	" 26 0
Most Superior Old Red Port	" 30 0
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	" 36 0
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
Les Canons	" 16 0	18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	...

From MUNIER & FILS.

St. Estephe	Rs. 12	14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MAUAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIESB.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	...
Chateau Roemer	" 14 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 13 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 2 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 29 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 36 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy **	" 37 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MAUAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chamberlin	" 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8
" *	" 22 8
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 19 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's "	" 5 0	" ...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Grignolino	Rs. 14 0
" Barbera	" 14 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0
Italian do.	" 16 0
Italian do.	" 18 0
Finest Kummel	" 30 0
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0

Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs.2 to 3l., Rs. 0 14 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	" 1 lb. tin at 0 9
	" 1 do. 1 0
	" 2 do. 1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNSWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.
Per Large Tin Per Small Tin.

Asparagus	Rs. 2 2	Rs. 1 8
Celery	" ...	" 0 10
French Beans	" ...	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" ...	" 0 10
Young Carrots	" ...	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ...	" 0 10
Mahroons	" ...	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" ...	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 6

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row
Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttaperchia, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYRABOLANS (Hirda Nuts) will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, at Satara, on the 6th January 1888, commencing at noon.

Particulars can be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

The HIRDAS are on view at the Depot, and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.

C. GREATHEED,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satara.
Camp Surul, 7th December, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.
Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.
Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 20.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."
Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12; Pints, Rs. 6.
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.
The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest Distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.
It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.
It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by Connoisseurs.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
CASH PRICE, Rs. 24 per doz.
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

G'S LINIMENT.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.
Price, Re. 1 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES

GREASE PAINTS.
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price, Rs. 2-4.
MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES.
BURNT CORK. WHITENING.
DUTCH PINK. RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGOLIAN. POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES. BLANC DE PERLE.
JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD.
ETUI MYSTERIEUX.
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET,
Re. 1 each.
FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT. PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware. Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. " 2-12
F. FISCHER & CO.
HUMMUM STREET.

PRINTING INK.
THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 13. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints Rs.	a.
19	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Chablis	... 10	8
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
19	0	.. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Beaune	... 10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
24	0	.. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Macon	... 13	0
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
22	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Pommard	... 12	0
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
32	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin	17	0
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
20	0	... Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac	... 11	0
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
23	0	... Superior	... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux Dist.		13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
32	0	... Haut	... SAUTERNE ... very rich and fine		... 17	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1887.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS may be ordered through every respectable Dealer, Hotel and Restaurant Keeper, &c., throughout India and the Colonies. The name

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

should appear on every Label, Cork, and Capsule.
Many Traders substitute other Brands, costing them less and showing more profit.
WINE PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.
GOLD MEDALLISTS. ESTABLISHED 1815.

USEFUL "XMAS—1887." "NEW YEAR 1888." PRESENTS.

Before making a selection write for our Special List.
ALL NEW GOODS.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS. } BOMBAY

'XMAS PROVISIONS. Bombay and Poona. PHILLIPS & CO.'S 'XMAS PRESENTS. Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

45/ Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality		Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 Do.	do.	Rs. 150, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 " Single Shot, Winchesters		Rs. 65

Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles Rs. 11 | Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles Rs. 17
" " 100 " 500 " " 13 | " " " 500 " " 22

Apply to
KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

REGIMENTAL MESSES AND CLUBS

SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST PROVISIONS, BEERS, WINES, ÆRATED WATERS, &c., &c.,
BY
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, AND TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

FEDERICO PELITI, MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

HAS the pleasure to announce that his establishment is now open, and that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the Confectionery line. Inspection is solicited to the large assortment of Fondants, plain and fancy, Chocolates, Pastry, etc., now on view. These will be found equal to any procurable in the best houses in Paris. His stock of Crystallized Fruits, Dragees, and French Provisions are all *Premier Choix.* Stores not approved of can be returned.
F. P. would also draw attention to the magnificent assortment of silk and plush hand-painte Bonbonieres, Baskets, Fancy Boxes, etc., all suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents Also the latest novelties in French, German, and English crackers.
Christmas orders for Cakes, Plum Puddings, Mince Pies, and other delicacies can now be booked.
Mofussil orders carefully and punctually attended to.

F. PELITI.
73, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
1 A. Church Gate Street, Dec. 12th, 1887.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE have a LARGE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK of SPLENDID NEW GOODS arriving every mail personally selected in London, Paris and Lyons, comprising every Novelty in Silks, Satins, Hats, and Millinery, present London and Continental Fashions.
Having a large staff of experienced Dress-makers and Milliners from first-class West End Houses, Ladies entrusting us with their orders can confidently rely on having them executed in the Latest Fashion of very Superior Workmanship and Perfect Fit, at the same time Moderate in Price.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' HOSIERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.
3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 1, East Street, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

CHRISTMAS CHEER!

BOLTON & Co. beg to remind their Constituents of the approach of the Season of
FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,
And have the pleasure in notifying that their Stock, specially imported Overland, is more various than ever, and of the best quality which has been so long appreciated in general.
FOR THE FESTIVITIES.
The Purveying Department affords choice of fresh supplies of excellent Preserves, &c., &c.,
FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.
The new Season Crystallized Fruit:

Angelica,	Cherries,	Mixed,
Apricots,	Strawberries,	Pine Apples,
Greengages,	Raspberries,	Oranges.

in cases of about 4lbs., or by the weight.
Assortments of the above in Boxes, at from Re 1 to Rs. 2 per Box.

French Plums,	American Fruits,	Nougat,
Eleme Figs,	Plum Puddings,	Muscatel Raisins in Fancy Cartoons.
China Preserves,	Mince Meat.	

FRENCH AND VIENNA CONFECTIONERY

Chocolate Almonds.	Chocolate Liqueur.	Nougat.
Chocolate Pastilles.	Abricoted Raspberries.	Pralines.
Chocolate Beans.	Jujubes.	Pralines à la Rose.
Chocolate Pistache.	Almonds.	Nougatines.
Chocolate Pralines.	Liqueur Comfits.	Abricotines.
Chocolate Cream.	Avelines.	Napolitain Chocolate.
Chocolate Dragees.		

Assortments of the above in Fancy Boxes, from Re. 1 to Rs. 30 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
PROVISION MERCHANTS, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MRS. LAKE,

DRESSES. DRESSES.

SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES. Rs. 25, 30, 35 and upwards.
INDIAN AND LACE MUSLINS. Rs. 40, 50, 60 and upwards.
FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS. Rs. 25, 28, 30 and upwards.
CASHMIRE AND NUN'S VEILING. Rs. 40, 45, 50 and upwards.
SILKS AND SATIN DRESSES. Rs. 70, 80, 100 and upwards.
TULLE BALL DRESSES. Rs. 55, 65, 80 and upwards.

LADIES' PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, Rs. 15, 18, 20 AND UPWARDS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, Rs. 10, 12, 15 AND UPWARDS.
SAILOR HATS, Rs. 4, Rs. 6.
INFANTS' HOODS, Rs. 8, 10.
BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND LACE FLOUNCING,
JET AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TABLIERS AND LACE,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS AND AIGRETTES,
FRENCH FLOWERS.

MRS. LAKE, MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action n the Organs of Nutrition.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Sp

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

CHIARINI'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND

MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

REMEMBER THAT THIS STUPENDOUS SHOW

GIVES A MAGNIFICENT AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17.

Doors open at 2-30, commencing at 3-30.

A TREAT FOR FAMILIES.

GREAT FUN FOR THE CHILDREN,

They can have a free ride on the Learned Elephants.

GO AND BEHOLD

THE GREAT WONDERS.

ENTRANCE ON CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

Near the Victoria Terminus Railway Station.

UNDER MAMMOTH PAVILIONS.

Performances will be given EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 8, commencing at 9.
Afternoon Performance on SATURDAY.
Doors open at 3-30 p.m., commencing at 3-30 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes with six chairs	Rs. 24
Single chair in Box	„ 4
Dress Circle chairs, 1st class	„ 3
Stalls, carpeted seats, 2nd class	„ 2
Gallery, 3rd class	„ 1

Children under 10 and Soldiers under the rank of Officers half price except to Boxes.

Tickets can be obtained daily at the Circus Ticket Office from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m. commencing from to-day.

☞ This is the LARGEST and best SHOW ever brough to Bombay.

The latest acquisition to Chiarini's Show is Harmston's Continental Circus from Europe.

The Harmstons are famous as Equestrians and Gymnasts.

CH IARINI'S CELEBRATED CIRCUS BAND will give a Grand Free Out-door Concert for One Hour at the Band-stand in front of the Entrance to the vast Pavilion, before each performance commences.

L. MAYA, Secretary.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Proprietress & Directress .....MRS. GEO. NORVILLE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 17TH DEC., 1887.

The Performance will commence with

PERFECTION.

To be followed by the Sparkling Burlesque,

BLACK EYE'D

SEEUSAN:

OR

THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.

CHARACTERS.

Captain Crosstree, R. N. .....Mr. D. C. Smith.
Lord High Admiral.....Mr. Osborne.
William .....Miss Emma Markham.
Hatchet—(A Deal Smuggler) ....Mr. C. Vane.
Baker—(An I Deal Smuggler)...Mr. H. Nicholson.
Dogrose—(Susan's Uncle) .....Mr. Geo. Anderson.
Susan.....Miss May Anderson.
Dolly Mayflower .....Miss Minnie Hinson.
Dame Hatley .....Mr. J. Devron.

The following Songs will be sung in the Burlesque :—

Stand your ground,"
"Two lovely Black Eyes."
"Oh, The Jubilee."
"I'm a jolly little chap all round."
"Bally hooley Blue Ribbon Army."
"He's going to marry Mary Anne."
"MacSorley's Twins."
&c., &c., &c.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.

A SALE of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES in AID of the GIRL'S SCHOOLS of the FREE CHURCH MISSION, will be held in the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Lower Hall, on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, 20th and 21st instant. Hours of Sale each Day, 4, to 7 p.m.
Free Church Mission House, 13th December 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION, called for MONDAY, the 19th instant, RAGHUNATH N. KHOTE, Esqr., C. I. E., will propose, That sanction be given to the sale, of old water mains removed from Bellasis Road, at Rs. 35 per ton.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy, Town Council, Bombay, Municipal Offices, 16th Dec., 1887.

ANY PERSONS having Claims against the Estate of the late LIEUT-COLONEL S. PENNY, Royal Artillery, are requested to prefer the same to the Undersigned within ONE MONTH of this date after which no Claim will be entertained.

Persons indebted to the same Estate will be good enough to pay the amount to the undersigned.

F. FORBETT, Major, 4th Rifles.
President, Committee of Adjustment, Marine Lines.
Bombay, 15th December 1887.

CLEARANCE SALE.

IN CONSEQUENCE of our REMOVAL to LARGER and BETTER PREMISES in RAMPART ROW, and the purchase of a large quantity of NEW GOODS for the SEASON, we are disposing of a Lot of Goods by CLEARANCE SALE in our OLD PREMISES in MEADOW STREET, which include Books, Stationery, Toys, Electro-Plate, Fancy Goods, Photographic Sundries and Patent and Proprietary Medicines, &c., at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. An Immense Variety of XMAS CARDS to be sold at HALF PRICE very cheap.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

HANDSOME PRESENTS

FOR 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

MORENAS and Co. beg to call attention to the following List of Articles suitable for Presentation :—

GOLD JEWELLERY.

Diamond Bracelets.
Diamond Rings.
Diamond Studs.
Diamond Scarf Pins.
Ruby Rings.
Scarf Pins.
Brooches.
Earrings.
Brooches and Earrings (in sets).
Charms.
Crosses.
Stone Rings.
Sleeve Links.
Eardrops and Wires, &c.
18ct. H. M. Studs.
18ct. H. M. Lockets.
18ct. H. M. Lockets with Pearls.
18ct. H. M. Lockets with Rubies.
18ct. H. M. Lockets with Diamonds.
18ct. H. M. Watch Guards (Gent's).
18ct. H. M. Pencil Cases.
18ct. H. M. Neck Chains.

SILVER JEWELLERY.

Sterling Brooches.
Sterling Brooches and Earrings.
Sterling Brooches, Earrings and Lockets (in sets).
Sterling Bracelets.
Sterling Bangles.
Sterling Studs.
Sterling Rings.
Sterling Lockets.
Sterling Pencil Cases.
Sterling Thimbles with Stone Tops.
Sterling Thimbles with Steel Tops.
Sterling Scent Bottles.
Sterling Smelling Bottles.
Sterling Tooth Picks.
Silver Rattles with Coral.
Silver Fusee Cases.
Silver Charms.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Ice Pitchers on Stands.
Ice Pitchers.
Cruet Stands of 4 Bottles.
Cruet Stands of 5 Bottles.
Butter Pots.
Cups.
Goblets.
Waiters.
Child Sets (Fork, Knife and Spoon).
Bread Dishes.
Tea Pots.
Coffee Pots.
Pickle Castors.
Paper Weights.
Ink Stands.
Soap Boxes.

FANCY LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS.

Albums.
Albums (Musical).
Binocular Glasses.
Blotting Books and Cases.
Cabinet Photo Frames.
Card Cases.
Cigar and Cigarette Cases.
Cigar and Cigarette Cases (with Memorandum).
Desk and Work Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Etui Cases.
Fancy Tobacco Boxes.
Fitted Bags.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Glove Stretchers (Ivory).
Ivory Purses.
Ivory Powder Boxes.
Jewel Cases.
Ladies' Carriage Bags.
Ladies' Hand Bags.
Perfume Cases with Scent Bottles.
Photo Frames.
Photo Screens.
Pocket Leather Cases.
Persian Combination Cases.
Purses.
Scrap Books.
Scissors in Cases.
Smokers' Companions.
Travelling Spirit Flasks.
Writing Cases and Desks.
Wallets with Companion.
Writing Cases with Jewel Boxes.

MORENAS & Co.,
WINE SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOCAL SUPPLY.

SEALED TENDERS for CLOTH GARNITURE, &c., for 1890-91 and 1891-92 of Indian Manufacture will be received up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 9th January 1888, by the SUPERINTENDENT, ARMY CLOTHING, Bombay, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, who will furnish Forms and Conditions of Tender on application.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Delhi Municipality. Salary Rs 50). Must have some knowledge of Engineering. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to

R. CLARKE C. S.,
Depy. Comr. and President M. C.

Delhi, Dec. 13, 1887.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the Purchase of the OLD UNITED SERVICE LIBRARY will be received by the Undersigned to 7th January 1888.

S. M. SALAMAN, Surgeon Major,
Honorary Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carmac Bunder, the undermentioned sugar on account and at the risk of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and by order of Messrs. Visram Ebram and Co.

VE and Co.—1,046 bales damaged Mauritius sugar. Ex s. s. "Byculla."

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed property at Cumballa Hill, opposite the D. S. Kemp and Co.'s Dispensary,

Messrs. Menesse and Company are instructed to sell by Bona fide Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property by order of the Executors to the very Estate of the late Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandhee, All that piece of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Cumballa Hill, in the registration District of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, and abutting on the north side of the Gowalia Tank Road, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 886 and 667, and New Nos. 2781, and 3011, Old survey Nos. 64, 82, 84, and 65, and New survey No. 7085; and by the Municipality of Bombay under ward D. No. 3429 Altamont Road No. 1 containing by admeasurement four thousand and ninety, (4'90) square yards or thereabouts; and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Manockjee Dorabjee Butcher, on or towards the West by the road leading out of the said Gowalia Tank road to Altamont, on or towards the North partly by the said Altamont Road and partly by property of the late Joseph Maria de Ga; on or towards the South by the Gowalia Tank Road aforesaid, and the said hereditaments and premises which were formerly in the occupation of Dr. Edith Pechey, and are now in that of Kumar Shrimatsinjee of Palitana at a monthly rental of Rs. 30.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply either to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardasir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, solicitors to the vendors.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1887.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL....$3,100,000
RESERVE FUND .....$800'000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Acting Agent.

DATES.

VERY CHOICE FOR DESSERT.

Specially Grown and Preserved At Bussora.

Boxes holding nearly 3 lbs. each.
Re. 1-0.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—Goods, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the pond. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

Rampart Row, Bombay.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATED close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65 CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND,
EXPORT AGENTS,
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUK and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations,
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row,

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD

COMPETITION.

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 500
2nd „	...	...	„ 200
3rd „	...	...	„ 100
20 Prizes	...	...	„ 10 each

Coupon entitling holder to compete for the above prizes, given with each watch sold before December 31st, 1887.

Prizes awarded and list published February 1st, 1888.

Full particulars will be supplied by

THE AGENT to the Company,
BOMBAY.

THE BATTLE OF THE WATCHES.

Watch buyers find it hard to discover which is the best of the many cheap watches offered for sale ; each retailer declaring the watch he offers to be better than every other.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,

Confident in the superiority of the Waterbury, and knowing it to be

THE CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD,

Hereby issue to all dealers in cheap watches in India a

CHALLENGE

To run 1,000 to 10,000 WATERBURYS against a like number of any other make of Watches sold in India for Rs. 10 or less.

The loser or losers in the competition to forfeit the sum of Rs. 1,000 to an Indian harity, to be mutually agreed upon.

SUGGESTED CONDITIONS OF THE COMPETITION.

1. The watches tested to be identically the same as advertised and to be sold for the sum stated.
2. An umpire to be appointed whose decision shall be final. Umpire to be a Solicitor, Notary Public, or Public Accountant.
3. The watches to be exhibited publicly in one of the three presidential towns and to be kept running six days or longer.
4. The watches to be set to time at beginning of competition, and wound once every day in the presence of the umpire, who shall daily remove from competition all watches which have stopped or varied more than five minutes from gun-fire time.
5. The make of watch having the greatest number of survivors at the end of the contest to be declared the winner.

Any other fair condition which may be suggested will be accepted by the Company.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs 8-8.

Is accurate,

Will regulate to a minute a month,

Is durable, Is reliable,

Is made entirely by machinery,

Is therefore uniform in quality,

And is easily and cheaply repaired.

Guaranteed for one year.

Repaired at any time for one rupee or less.

THE WATERBURY

Will last a lifetime, as all damaged parts are replaced when watches are repaired.

CHAINS FOR THE WATERBURY,

IN ALL PATTERNS.

Equal to Silver, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2,

Equal to Gold, will stand acid, Rs. 3,

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8 Rs. 8-8

May be obtained of dealers throughout the country, of

Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

Or from the Sole Agent for India,

WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

A NINE DAYS' MISSION,

WILL BE PREACHED BY THE
REV. FATHER BLACK,
AT
S. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

SUNDAYS.

Holy Communion and Mission Sermon ..... 7-30 a. m.
Evensong, Mission Sermon and Instruction ..... 6 p. m.

WEEKDAYS.

Mission Address ..... 7 a. m.
Mission Sermon and Instruction ..... 8-30 p. m.

SUBJECTS OF THE EVENING SERMONS.

Saturday, December 10. THE KINDNESS OF GOD.
Sunday, „ 11. THE SOUL AWAKENED.
Monday, „ 12. THE PENITENT.
Tuesday, „ 13. THE DEAD SOUL.
Wednesday, „ 14. DEATH.
Thursday, „ 15. JUDGMENT.
Friday, „ 16. THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
Saturday, „ 17. THE REFUSAL.
Sunday, „ 18. CONFESSION.
Monday „ 19. PERSEVERANCE.

The Missioner will be glad to see persons who wish for further instruction or advice, if they will make an appointment with him by letter, or he may be spoken with after any of the services, or between the hours of 12 noon and 1 p. m. or 4 and 6 p. m. in the Church daily throughout.

HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF THE MISSION.

Come regularly to one or both sets of Services.
Induce others to do the same and pray for them.
Pray every night that what you hear may be blessed to your Soul.
If in darkness or difficulty, after prayer, ask advice.
Do not despair of getting good, even if it comes slowly.
The last large tram leaves Mazagon (Wari Bunder) at 10-10 p. m. Trams from Byculla up to p. m.

R. L. PAGE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Tenders for the Supply up to 1,000 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber, for early delivery.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 40 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum per centage of rejections allowed in the rate.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specification of shipment, shewing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th December 1887.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

JUBILEE
COOKERY BOOK.

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite INDIAN DISHES, the directions being worded plainly and simply so that the merest novice in the art of Cookery may prepare the Dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Christmas Sweets such as Cutcals, Coloured Almond Sweets, Christmas Sweets called Mossapow, delicious Christmas Cake, called Boul de Portugal, Christmas Honey Comb Cake, Christmas Puddings and Plum Cakes, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Hulwas, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutney, Curries.—Apply to

MRS. FRED BREWIN,
Mazagon, Bombay.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.

MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.

Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.

Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.

Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 68, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator-General and of Estates which have come under his charge.

ANNETTA GOLDSTEIN, late of Grant Road, Bombay.
GEORGE AUGUSTUS SHANNON, late a Carriage Examiner at Sukkur.
JOAO MATHIAS DE SOUZA, late of Goa, Portuguese Inhabitant.
REGINALD LLEWELLYN BENNISON CARTER, late Lieutenant in H. M.'s 28th Regiment Bombay Infantry.
VYANAYEK JUGGONATH, late a Bookkeeper in the Audit Department of the G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.
Mrs. J. C. MITCHELL, late widow of Mr. John Clark Mitchell, of Messrs. J. Fleming and Co., Bombay.
Mrs. SARAH ANN GABB, late of Lanoli, European Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office, within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

H. HIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Admr-Genl.'s Office, High Court, Bombay 24th Nov. 1887

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receiv" at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to One P. M Gunfire, on MONDAY, the 19th instant.

Offers for the purchase of BROKEN CAST-IRON CHAIRS and BROKEN CAST-IRON POT SLEEPERS in quantities up to an aggregate of 500 tons of each for delivery during the ensuing 3 months.

Cash before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form and accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 10 per ton, up to a Maximum of Rs. 500.

The material is lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, and can be viewed on application to the Acting Wharf Superintendent, and forms of Tender obtained from the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING.,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd December 1887.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FROM the 17th to 31st December, 1887, both days inclusive, First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS available on the return journey TO REACH BOMBAY up to MONDAY, the 16th January, 1888, will be issued from any station in Bombay to Palanpur, Ajmere, Nasirabad, Neemuch (via Ajmere), Jeypore, Delhi, Ferozepore Cantonment, Agra Fort, Mhow Cantonment, Fatehgarh and Cawnpore at a FARE AND A THIRD, and *vice versa* from the above stations to any station in Bombay.

II. If desired by holders, Return Tickets from Bombay to Delhi will be available for return via Agra or first to Agra and return via Delhi.

III. Passengers proposing to start from Bombay between the 20th and 26th December 1887, are advised to register their names at the Traffic Manager's Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

L. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th December, 1887.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી સીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 16th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 31st December 1887, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business, viz:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Report and audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st August 1887, and to declare a Dividend.

2.—To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. DHURRUMSEY SOONDERDASS as an additional Director in the room of Mr. Vullubdas Wallee deceased.

3.—To appoint an Auditor for the year 1887-88 and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ગુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 5th December to 15th December 1887, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.

JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY.

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Com petent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY.
Regent House, SIMLA.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION GOLD WATCHES.

GOLD hunting keyless, ¾ plate clock watch, with minute repeater and chronograph, case richly enamelled, dark blue, and set with beautiful white diamonds ..... Rs. 3,700, 4,000, 6,000

Gold hunting keyless half chronometer minute repeater, with chronograph and minute recorder, gold ornamented blue dial, with white figures, interchangable white dial and black figures, heavy gold cases, richly encrusted with faultless diamonds, on red or blue enamel, surrounded by a row of very fine white pearls, both back and front, a magnificent six pointed diamond star in the centre of the cover, and a beautifully hand-painted sporting medallion on the obverse ..... Rs. 4,000

In addition to the above, a variety of very grand gold watches for presentation, the massive gold cases artistically enamelled or set with gems, and combining in various ways every refinement of complicated mechanism, clock minute, repeater, calendar, chronograph, 8 day movement, &c. &c.

ENAMELLED MINIATURE MEDALLION PORTRAITS,

To be inserted in the domes of the above watches, exquisitely painted by our special artist from a good photograph with a careful memorandum of the coloring, cost from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 extra.

OUR JUBILEE WATCH.

The portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, protected in this way, forms an appropriate and interesting heirloom in commemoration of the Jubilee of her reign. It is a little gem of art as well as a faithful and pleasing likeness, and we can fix it into the dome of any of the above watches, or any other of sufficient size.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, BICYCLES, &c.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

FURTHER EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE increase of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietor to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH is under construction with the usual kindness of the Landlord, and will be placed all around the building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most hotels, with added comfort to visitors and residents.

The SANITARY arrangements have had especial attention and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bedrooom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly steam power.

The DINING HALL—the largest and finest in India—is worthy of its name, having been the Hall of the High Court of Justice. There are Billiard, Reading, Smoking and Drawing Rooms for the use of residents.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with full access to sea breeze.

For TRAVELLERS the Great Western offers facilities in its proximity to Station, Harbour, Government, and other Offices.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel servants. Tariff, Rs. 5 per day
Cook's coupons accepted.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk. Sold in ¼lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary feelings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentary.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other virtues and excellences of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years, in Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE PURCHASER TO PERSONS WHO HAVE PATIENCE ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-

CALENDAR—DECEMBER, 1887.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..... Dec. 22nd, 11h. 52·5m., a.m.
Full Moon ..... „ 30th, 1h. 5·6m., p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rises.	H.	M.	Sun-Set.	H.	M.	High Water.	H.	M.	Low Water.	H.	M.
Sat. 17	Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m. Ratepayers' Municipal Election, Crawford Market, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Police Distribution, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, 4-30 p.m. University Senate Meeting, 5-15 p.m. Annual Elphinstonian Gathering, Elphinstone High School, (Evening). Evening Party to Maharaja of Bhownagar, Petit Hall, 9 p.m. Norville's Gaiety Company 9 p.m. Chiarini's Circus, 3p.m.	6	28	5	24	0	53m	7	2m
								1s			7	45s
Sun. 18	4th Sunday in Advent	6	29	5	25	1	32m	7	48m
						1	29s	7	29s
Mon. 19	Election of Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10a.m. to 6 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 1 p.m. Indian Flour Mill and Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Lecture, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 5-30 p.m. Opening of Talukdaris School at Satrie. English mail expected per s.s. Ballarat.	6	29	5	25	2	13m	8	36m
						2	15s	8	5s
Tu. 20	Election of Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.	6	30	5	26	2	55m	9	29m
						3	6s	8	53s
Wed. 21	Town Council, 3 p.m. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 3 p.m.	6	30	5	26	3	37m	10	28m
						4	2s	9	42s
Thr. 22	Distribution of Prizes, St. Peter's School, Mazagon. Volunteer Club Dance.	6	31	5	26	4	20m	11	30m
						5	9s	10	45s
Fri. 23	Departure of the English mail per s. s. Nizam.	6	31	5	27	5	6m	—	—
						6	35s	0	28s

* Left Aden at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 13th instant.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sind and Punjab Cotton Press Company, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, 4 p.m. and Prize Distribution, 4-30 p.m.
Ratepayers' Municipal Election, Crawford Market, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
University Senate Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Annual Elphinstonians' Gathering, Elphinstone High School Buildings, 5-30 p.m.
Evening party to Maharaja of Bhownuggar, Petit Hall, 9 p.m.
Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.
Chiarini's Circus, 3-30 and 9 p.m.
Norville's Company, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Band, Victoria Gardens, B. B. and C. I. R., 5 p.m.
Band, Esplanade, Bandstand, E. Y. Regiment, 5 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Purulia (s), from Basrah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Phepsant (s), for Aden; Boskenna Bay (s), Mouimein; Hazara (s) and Ancona (s), London; Canara (s), Coast and Calcutta; Elektra (s), Hongkong; and Commilla (s), Coast and Karachi.

THE *Indian Antiquary* for November contains another contribution to the "Folklore of Western India," by Miss Putlibai D. H. Wadia.

THE GUZERAT VERNACULAR SOCIETY.—Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit has become a life member of the above Society, and has made a donation of Rs. 150 to its funds.

CHURCH NOTICE.—Sunday, December 18, at Grant Road Methodist Church, Rev. H. C. Stuntz will preach at 11 a.m. and p.m.—Rev. J. S. Stone will preach at Mazagon, at 6 p.m.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—The annual meeting, in connection with the Scottish Orphanage, at Mahim, takes place this afternoon, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam presiding. The distribution of prizes will follow at 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th November 1887 was 104,743 maunds and in money Rs. 53,878.

DONATION.—Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper has made a donation of Rs. 20 to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals in memory of his late wife Bai, Aimai.

FARE WELL ENTERTAINMENT.—The Poona City Police have arranged to give a farewell entertainment this evening to Mr. Solomon Kyte, Police Inspector, on the eve of his departure to Baroda, to join his appointment as Superintendent of Police of that State.

STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A POLICE PATEL.—The police Patel of Kudoos, in the Khed Taluka, mysteriously disappeared from the village of Chandi some weeks ago. A search-party was organized to look for him, and we now learn that he was found lying much injured in the jungles near the village.

ST. ISABEL'S SCHOOL, MATHARPACADY.—The annual distribution of prizes, preceded by a musical entertainment, will take place on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 6-30 p.m., at the bungalow opposite the Mazagon Post Office. His Grace the Archbishop has promised to preside on the occasion.

BERAR MORTUARY AND BIRTH REGISTER.—The deaths during the months of July and August are appalling! In the two months there were 32·215 deaths against 19·964 births. At this rate of mortality the entire population, of 2,620·573, Berar will be decimated in a few years! The increase of deaths is attributed to cholera.

POONA AND MADRAS CONGRESS.—A meeting of the Sarvajanik Sabha was announced to take place on Thursday at the Joshi Hall, but the attendance was so meagre that no business could be done in the matter without the presence of a large number of the members. It was therefore agreed that a public meeting should be convened at the same place tomorrow evening.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Hindu Burning-ground, Sonapore, touching the death of a Hindu girl, aged 11 years, named Cooverbai. Deceased lived with her parents in D'Souza Street, Mandvie. On Wednesday night last she took a naked kerosine-oil lamp to the water-closet, which accidentally capsized and set her clothes on fire. She was extensively burnt about her body, and died from its effects at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music this day, at the Victoria Gardens, at 5 p. m. (Bombay Time).

March ..... Eldorado	..... Ed. Newton.
Quadrille ... Die Palmen Garten	..... Kuhner.
Overture ..... Schubert	..... Suppe.
Valse ..... Vision D'amour	..... Delbruck.
Scena ..... From Faust	..... Gounod.
Birthday ..... Sirenade	..... Esoldt.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DRUMS 2ND EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.—The following programme of music will be played by the drums and fifes, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-30 p.m.

March	Watch on the Rhine.
Schottische	Pretty Lips.
Polka	Nightingale.
Hornpipe	.....
Bugle March	.....
Galop	Joyous.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.—The case against accused Laljee bin Harjee and Panachand bin Shamjee, inhabitants of Bombay, who were charged before Mr. Plunkett, at Poona, with possessing and transporting opium contrary to the provisions of section 9 of Act I of 1887, was decided on Thursday. Both the accused were found guilty of the charge, and sentenced No 1 to pay a fine of four hundred rupees, or in default to undergo 4 months' imprisonment; and accused No. 2 was sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred rupees, in default to undergo two months' imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION.—The Rev. W. G. H. Ellison, Harbour Chaplain, has published under the title of "Daddy, an Etching in Human Flesh," a sketch of the career of a character well-known to people connected with the mission. "Daddy," as the hero of the sketch is named, has lived a life of adventure by land and sea, quite storming enough to make Mr. Ellison's account of him, and especially of his hair-breadth escapes in the American War, extremely interesting. Mr. Ellison encloses a statement of the accounts of the Mission to the end of October, with an expenditure of Rs. 5,117-15-7 and an income of Rs. 5,858-9, a balance remained in hand of Rs. 740-9-5. There is still a debt of Rs. 9,000 on the Institute.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College library on Tuesday, the 13th inst. Dr. J. C. Lisboa in the chair. Present:—Drs. D. N. Parakh, Cowasjee Hormusjee, A. D. Mody, C. J. Rodrigues, J. A. De Gama, De Monte, Vithal Balkrishna, D. B. Master, N. N. Katrack, D. H. Katrack, E. C. Tookina, A. Boccaro, Jehangeer J. Cursetji, B. S. Shroff, and Tensuljee Bhicajee Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary was requested to send a representation to the Vice-Chancellor and members of the Senate, drawing their attention to section XII. of the Act to consolidate and amend the Bombay University Act, wherein the Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery are debarred from Fellowship. Dr. A. D. Mody read notes of a case of sulphuric acid and opium poisoning.

PARSEE THIEVES.—Inspector Goider yesterday charged Nowrojee Jamsetjee, a young Parsee, with criminal house trespass, before Mr. Ryan. The accused, while opening the door of a room of a Bania, named Chutterbooj Rowjee, was seen by the latter's sister who was in an adjoining house in Mandvie. As she knew her brother was at his work she raised an alarm, and the Parsee was arrested as he was leaving the house. A sepoy took him in custody and found a number of skeleton keys on his person, and the lock with a false key in it. In defence the accused denied the charge and averred that the case was a false one. Mr. Ryan sentenced him to three months' hard labour in the Common Gaol.—Mr. Crawley-Boevy committed Dinshaw Pestonjee, another Parsee, an old offender, to the ensuing Sessions on a similar charge. The accused had tried to enter the house of a Bania in Kalbadevie in order to commit theft, but he was, however handed over to the police before he could steal anything.

TEMPERANCE CONCERT AT BYCULLA.—The second of these monthly concerts took place on Wednesday evening at the Byculla Wesleyan Chapel, near the Victoria Gardens. The building was well filled by an appreciative audience, who were not slow in applauding, and who frequently demanded encores. Mr. W. J. Essai opened the programme by singing is a very effective manner "The vital sparks of Heavenly Flame." Mr. W. Osborne, of Igatpuri, contributed two temperance songs, which were well received, and Miss Essai sang "I love the merry, merry Sunshine" excellently. A couple of pianoforte duets were splendidly executed by those accomplished players, Miss Graham and Miss Coen. A Jubilee song "Queen of the Earth" was sung by Mr. H. Taylor, in his usual fine style. Recitations were well given by Mr. Whittaker and Mr. Ellis, who fairly convulsed the audience. Mr. T. Pillow was very successful with a song "Alone on the Raft," and last, but not least, Mr. Osborne, a total abstainer of nineteen years' standing, gave apowerful temperance address, in which he cited several instances of the dreadful consequences of intemperance which had come under his personal observation. The proceedings terminated with a benediction.

ALLEGED ILLICIT IMPORTATION OF LIQUOR.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Ryan, Mr. Pestonjee Dossabhoy, a country liquor shopkeeper, was charged by Mr. Alfred Walker, an Abkari Inspector, with transporting liquor without a permit from the Commissioner of Customs. An opium inspector, named Pestonjee Rustomjee, deposed to having been on duty at the Victoria Terminus on Thursday, when he noticed the accused leaving the Terminus with a cart in which he had previously deposited two cases. Being on the look-out for opium smugglers, the Parsee accosted the accused, and asked him what the cases contained. He replied machinery and clothes, and readily offered to open them for the inspection of the witness. This willingness on the part of the accused disarmed suspicion, and the witness allowed him to go away. He, however, subsequently learnt that the accused was a liquor shopkeeper, who had a shop near a new bazaar in the native town. This information aroused witness' suspicion, and he at once repaired to the shop and afterwards visited Dossabhoy's house, where he found the cart with the cases in it. At once forming an opinion as to the contents of the cases the witness informed Mr. Walker, who took possession of them, and afterwards had Dossabhoy arrested. The cases were opened at the Dhobie Talao Police Station, when they were found to contain liquor. Mr. Palkhi, pleader, who appeared for Dossabhoy, denied the facts as sworn to by the witness, and raised in defence an *alibi*. The accused, he said, was in Oorun at the time. The case was adjourned till Monday to give the accused an opportunity of proving his case.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Govind Cassiram, a noted character, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with housebreaking and theft of property, consisting of gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 140, the property of a Purdasee named Rampursad Pauday, a rent-collector, from his residence, at Narel-Wady, Muzagon, on the 5th instant; Amroota Luximon, a cart-driver, with abetment; and Bappoo Bhawsett with dishonestly receiving and disposing of the property knowing it to have been stolen. The case for the prosecution was that accused No. 1 went in the cart of accused No. 2 to the residence of the complainant at Narel-Wady. Not finding him there they forced open the door and, entering the house, stole the ornaments and the cash from a box which had not been locked. He then, in company with accused No. 2, went to the residence of accused No. 3 at Mahaluxmee, and got a portion of the gold ornaments melted down then and there. Accused No. 1, subsequently with the assistance of Nos. 2 and 3, sold the melted gold, and the remaining gold ornaments to Manyarren shroffs at Mombadevie. One of the ornaments was kept in pledge with a fruiterer having a shop at Mandavie, who was an acquaintance of accused No. 2. On the theft being reported to the police accused Nos. 1 and 2 who were seen loitering at that locality near by the residence of the complainant, were arrested on suspicion, when upon further enquiries the whole of the matter was brought to light. The three prisoners were convicted. No. 1, on admitting a previous conviction, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment; and the other two were each sentenced to similar imprisonment for three months.

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Jardine at the High Court yesterday, the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, in which his Lordship some time ago gave judgment, was called on in connection with the rule nisi granted at the instance of the plaintiff required the defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from dealing with any part of the family estate left by the late Hubibbhoy Ebrahim, or any accretions thereto; why a proper person should not be appointed receiver of the family estate or such part of it as may approximately represent the value of the shares of the plaintiff and his younger brother; and why a suitable sum for the maintenance of the plaintiff and his family should not be ordered to be paid to him out of the estate. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the first defendant; and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, for the second defendant.

Mr. Latham said the case contained an enormous bulk of paper, most of which had nothing to do with the matters at issue. The matter came on a rule obtained by the plaintiff long before the hearing of the suit; and the plaintiff asked for an amendment of the suit, with a view to pray for the appointment of a receiver and for maintenance, but the amendment was never carried out. Practically the question before the court was for the appointment of a receiver and for maintenance. The learned counsel ventured to think that the court would make no order for a receiver, and would give a moderate amount for maintenance. A very small amount of the affidavits would only be necessary to deal with the issues. The learned counsel saw from the newspaper reports of the suit that, at the hearing, the counsel agreed to eliminate all acrimonious matter; but it appeared that the affidavits on the rule, made before the hearing, were replete with such matter. It was his (Mr. Latham's) desire, and he believed it was likewise the desire of his learned friend, to omit all imputations made by the parties against each other in the affidavits. Mr. Latham then read the affidavits. Cassumbhay Amedbhoy said in his affidavit that the suit had been filed by him against his father for partition of the ancestral property, moveable and immoveable, which came into his hands as the executor of the last will of his father, the late Hubibbhoy Ebrahimbhoy, on the ground that the whole of such property was ancestral. For the purposes of the probate, which was granted in 1865, the property was sworn under twenty lakhs. The defendant had, it was alleged paid about seven lakhs to his brothers and other persons as directed by the will having in his hand property of the value of about fifteen lakhs. He had been managing the estate for the last twenty years; and with accretions &c. the property ought now to amount to at least sixty lakhs. As far as the plaintiff could ascertain from the limited means at his command the defendant had so managed the property as to diminish its value to about twenty lakhs. These matters Mr Latham said went back to a time when the plaintiff was a child, and there was nothing to support his pretended knowledge about them. Ridiculous statements were made about waste; and ridiculous claims were made by plaintiff which could not be substantiated. The plaintiff then went on to say that the defendant intended to convert into money the bulk of the family estate which did not consist of money, with the view that it might be dealt with by him whenever necessary without let or hindrance. In order, therefore, to prevent waste, the plaintiff asked for the appointment of a receiver. Until the year 1883, the plaintiff and his family lived in the family house of the estate with the defendant, and was maintained in a style suitable to the position of the family in the Khoja community. Disputes and differences having arisen between the son and the father, the former said he was compelled against his will to separate from his father in the year 1883, and had ever since been living separate on the interest of what remained to him of a legacy which he received some years a.o under the will of his late uncle, Khan Mahomed Walibhoy. But the income of the legacy was small, and the defendant having declined to allow him anything for his maintenance, plaintiff had from time to time to encroach upon the *corpus* thereof. Defendant had, however, all along been maintaining himself in a style of great magnificence out of the family estate. Plaintiff went on to say that the suit had now been decided in his favour, and that he had been declared entitled to a third share in the property of Hubibhoy Ebrahimbhoy which came into the hands of the defendant; and that he had been advised, in order to prevent further waste of the family estate, to proceed with the rule nisi. Mr. Latham challenged the accuracy of the last mentioned statements, saying the decree had not been drawn up, and that until it was drawn up it would be difficult to define it with complete precision as to details. The learned counsel then proceeded to read the answering affidavit of the defendant, which denied the material allegations of that of the plaintiff. Defendant raised the contention that the court had decided that only the property received by him under his father's will, and no other, was ancestral. It was difficult for him to say what had become of the numerous gifts made to him by his father during the latter's life-time, and of what it now consisted. The ancestral immoveable property, as shown by him in the list annexed to his affidavit, was of the value of about Rs. 2,50,000. It was further stated that the plaintiff's monthly expenses did not come to more than Rs. 150. Mr. Latham mentioned by the way that his lordship's decree in the suit was under appeal.

The learned counsel had not finished his remarks when the court adjourned until 2-30 p.m. to-day.

THE SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY SUIT.

CLAIM FOR MARRIAGE EXPENSES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott heard, at the High Court, on Thursday, the argument on a notice served upon Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and his two elder sons, at the instance of the plaintiff, Jugmohundas Munguldas, that he would move for an order that the first defendant, Sir Munguldas, should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 25,000 for his marriage expenses out of the properties now in his hands. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the second and third defendants.

Mr. Jardine read the affidavits filed in the motion. The plaintiff stated that he had completed his 25th year; he was betrothed to a lady of his caste, and his marriage was to take place in a short time. He would have to incur considerable expenses, and to set up a separate house of his own, and the furniture and other materials necessary for such purpose, would entail a heavy expenditure, the whole amounting to about Rs. 25,000. For the marriage of the second and third defendants, the first defendant spent Rs. 35,000 exclusive of jewellery for their wives, while Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively were expended on the occasions of the plaintiff's elder and younger sisters. The first defendant had filed, in the office of the Commissioner, as account of the ancestral property come into his hands; but the plaintiff had not been given an inspection of the books of account. He at present gets an allowance of Rs. 400 per month. The first defendant in his affidavit, said there was no rule as to any particular sum being expended on marriages. Plaintiff, since he left his father's house, had already set up and furnished a house rented at Rs. 65 per month, and kept a considerable establishment, and further outlay was unnecessary. Plaintiff was extravagant, and was living considerably above his means. The monthly allowance of Rs. 400 per month was considerably more than the interest on his share in the ancestral properties; and such share would be largely reduced if defendant's claim of seven lakhs of rupees against the ancestral estate was allowed. The sum of Rs. 25,000 asked for by the plaintiff was an exorbitant one, and Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000 would be quite ample for the marriage expenses. It was customary among Hindoos to spend more on the marriage of the elder sons than the younger ones. Defendant said he had no cash in his hands belonging to the ancestral estate; and some of the immoveable properties were to be sold by public auction to meet the payments of costs ordered to be paid out of the ancestral estate. An account of the accumulations and expenditure of the ancestral property showed that defendant had expended for family purposes a very large sum in excess of the income of the properties, and he had a claim against the immoveable properties to the extent of about seven lakhs of rupees. With reference to the inspection of the accounts books, defendant said that the Commissioner had yet made no order for that purpose. After reading the affidavits, Mr. Jardine remarked that they had no chance of inspecting the accounts; and they did not believe the statement of the defendant that he had no cash to make over to the plaintiff, who was entitled to have the expenses from the defendant. The expenditure upon the other marriages was greater than that now proposed. As a matter of course, the plaintiff was entitled to marry in a way befitting his position; and the provision for the plaintiff's marriage, out of the family property, was the first charge to be made upon the estate. If this question was postponed till the partition, it would greatly prejudice the marriage. Mr. Jardine submitted that this was a clear case; and that they were entitled to have the amount asked for the marriage. Marriage among the Hindoos was a religious necessity in order to increase the male offspring; and provisions were made for it in Hindoo law. The father had been married out of the ancestral property, and so also his two sons, and there was no reason why the other son should be left alone.

Mr. Farran, on behalf of the first defendant, said his lordship would see that there were two questions involved in the application. One question was, from what property the expense of the marriage of the plaintiff should come; and the second question was, what should be the amount to be allowed for the marriage. Now, the plaintiff occupied an entirely different position from that his brothers occupied when they were married. At that time the family was united, and Sir Munguldas, in addition to the possession of ancestral property, was also possessed of self-acquired property. The ancestral property from which the expenses of the marriage were paid, was small in proportion to the self-acquired property, which was large. The plaintiff had chosen to alter the position of affairs. He had chosen to divide the family of Sir Munguldas, and having separated from the family and sown discord therein, he asked the family to make a provision for his marriage expenses. He had now assumed the position of an undutiful son, and he ought to be content with his share of the ancestral property, and no more. The rights of the plaintiff were defined by the decree which was passed in the suit. If his lordship referred to the decree, he would see exactly what rights the decree conferred upon him. The decree had been confirmed, and no application had been made to vary it. This Court had declared that the plaintiff should be entitled to one-fourth share of the ancestral property, out of which he had to provide for his marriage expenses and his wife's jewellery. The provision of law was that only in case of voluntary separation, and before partition was made, the marriage expenses should be paid out of the family estate. If there had been a voluntary partition here, it was probable the plaintiff's marriage expenses would have been provided for in the decree; but if that had not been done, he could not go beyond the decree. Under that decree the plaintiff was entitled to a one-fourth share of the ancestral property with the accretions and accumulations thereof. The learned counsel submitted that, after the decree was made, it was merely by chance that partition did not take place. As to the amount which ought to be allowed to the plaintiff for his marriage, the learned counsel said that the sum claimed, Rs. 25,000, having regard to the proportion of the ancestral property to the self-acquired property, was exorbitant. What his learned friend had said about the inspection of accounts was merely introduced to prejudice the mind of the Court. Defendant had filed the accounts of the ancestral moveable and immoveable properties, which came to him from Manordas Roopjee, since the 6th October, 1886; and there could be no doubt that the account was absolutely correct. No objection had been filed against the accounts. The moveable property which came into the hands of Sir Munguldas, was worth Rs. 1,11,321, and the immoveable property Rs. 95,513, making in all Rs. 2,60,000 worth of ancestral property. As to accretions and accumulations, the learned counsel said there were none. Since the day this ancestral property came into the hands of Sir Munguldas, he had spent far the family for more than its income. From this circumstance his lordship would see that there could possibly be no accumulations. The amount spent upon the marriage of the two elder sons would form a most fallacious test. The two sons married together, and the joint marriage cost Rs. 35,000 without the ornaments. The marriage of the eldest daughter cost Rs. 20,000, and of the younger one Rs. 8,000. Sir Munguldas spent larger sums upon the marriage of the elder children than those of the younger. The large amount spent on the marriage of the elder sons was due to an exceptional circumstance, namely, the presence of the Prince of Wales at the marriage. With reference to the agreement between the first defendant and the plaintiff, referred to in the plaintiff's affidavit, it should be remarked that a very liberal provision had been proposed to be made by Sir Munguldas; but now thas the plaintiff had rejected the offer, and created discord in the family, he could have no claim to it. Mr. Farran submitted that in law the plaintiff was not entitled to the order he asked for. He had got his one-fourth share of the property and he might mortgage it if he pleased, and the defendant would concur in the mortgage. There were no funds belonging to the ancestral poperty; and his lordship could make no order in reference to them. The expenditure from the ancestral property being greater than the income, the defendant could not have any funds in his hands. The plaintiff, had he chosen, ruined the family property by litigation, had no right to claim all the benefits arising from it as if he had behaved creditably; and the only order his lordship could make would be that the plaintiff's share of the ancestral property be mortgaged.

Mr. Lang, for the second and third defendants, supported the arguments of Mr. Farran. The decree in the suit having been made, his lordship had not the power to make an order. The case was exactly the same as if the widow of a son of Sir Munguldas made a claim for maintenance out of the family estate after the estate had been partitioned. Her claim would be stopped by the decree, as the plaintiff's present claim was stopped. A claim of this description stood on the same footing, and ought to have been made in the plaint, or at all events at the hearing, and then a proviso would have been inserted in the decree. Plaintiff was declared entitled to a fourth share of the ancestral property; then he claimed expenses for his marriage, which should come out of his share, not out of the joint family property. Mr. Lang submitted that, after the decree was made, the court had no power to make the order applied for. There was no provision of the Code under which the order could be made.

Mr. Justice Scott said this was claim quite independently of the partition.

Mr. Lang said then the plaintiff's proper remedy was by a separate suit; and if he did file a suit, the claim would be barred by limitation He could not now come in and ask the Court to make a further decree and add it to the former one. In a case referred to, the Privy Council held that the passing of a decree for a partition operated as a division. The learned counsel admitted that, before the passing of the decree, the plaintiff had a claim; but not having made the claim in the proper time he would only be so by a fresh suit. It was perfectly clear that he could have made the claim in this suit, and the question was whether he ought to have done so? He could have brought forward the claim either by way of attack or defence. The question was, ought he to have done so? The learned counsel said plaintiff ought to have done it then. Suppose the decree had awarded him Rs. 50,000, and the money had been paid, could he have afterwards come in and asked for his marriage expenses out of the family estate which had been distributed? If his lordship considered that the money should be paid out of the defendant's share, the amount claimed, he said, was exorbitant. The claim for furniture was no claim for marriage expenses. He might as well ask Sir Munguldas to buy a house for him and furnish it. If his lordship was inclined to hold that he had power in the matter, the learned counsel trusted that a very small sum would be deemed sufficient.

Mr. Jardine, in reply, said he hoped the Court would not give effect to the highly honourable suggestion made by the first defendant through his counsel here. The decree merely disposed of the question whether a Hindoo was entitled to a partition of the ancestral property against his father; and the matter was then referred to the Commissioner. That presumed that proper deductions would be made before the actual partition took place. The marriage expenses of the unmarried son or daughter formed a proper charge upon the ancestral funds, and the proper deductions ought to be made before the shares in the partition were determined. It would be an extraordinary result to arrive at if the proper deductions were not made before the final division. The decree could not be taken to mean more than an equal division of the ancestral property. The Lower Court could not do more than refer it to the Commissioner to make the proper deductions before the final decree was passed. No Court could mean more than that the decree be performed by all the parties. It was the inherent right of a Hindoo to have these expenses provided for. Every body had his marriage expenses provided for except the plaintiff. In making the decree, the Court did not order that the proper deductions were not to be made. If the matter had been mentioned, the Court would have held that the plaintiff was entitled to have his marriage expenses paid to him, just as they were paid to his father and his elder brothers.

The Judge said the plaintiff did not seem to have thought of it at the time, which would have been the most convenient time.

Mr. Jardine submitted that, under the circumstances, there was no amendment of the decree necessary. The proper steps were, first, to ascertain what property was to be divided; secondly, to ascertain the amount of the property; and, thirdly, to make a final decree. His learned friend, Mr. Lang, set up a man merely to knock him down. They had no materials to ascertain the amount of the ancestral property, and they went upon the marriage expenses in the family in previous instances. Plaintiff was entitled to have as much act apart for his marriage, as had been set apart for the marriage of his brother. Rs. 35,000 had been spent for the marriage of his brothers, and Rs. 20,000 for the marriage of his sisters.

The Judge: Do you think furniture is part of the marriage expenses?

Mr. Jardine said he thought so. The most excellent guide was what was paid in a former case—Rs, 10,000 for jewels for the wife, and Rs. 5,000 for furniture, pots, and pans, independently of the marriage expenses, which came out of the family estate. The Court might look at this, said the learned counsel, as a criterion to go by. Mr. Jardine submitted, under these circumstances, that Rs. 25,000 was not an exorbitant demand.

His lordship took time to consider his decision.

THE KESSOWJEE NAIK MILLS.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji, and Dinshaw, applied for an increase to the remuneration of Mr. M. R. de Quadros, as a liquidator of the New Fleming, the New Alexandra, the Colaba, and the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Mills. Mr. Jardine, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the official liquidators, Mr. C. A. Turner and Mr. M. R. de Quadros, Mr. S. Brown, solicitor, appeared for the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Lang said the application was for an increase of Rs. 1,500 to the remuneration of Mr. de Quadros in respect of each of the four mills, or for Rs. 6,000 in all. The question was whether their lordships had the power to grant the extra remuneration under rule 17. The application was consented to by a large majority of the creditors. An affidavit made by Mr. Quadros showed that the liquidation commenced in February 1879, when Mr. Quadros, the late Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and the late Mr. H. R. Cormach were appointed official liquidators on a commission of one per cent. between them all on the total assets realised, it having been supposed at the time that the assets would amount to sixty lakhs of rupees. It was believed that the liquidation would not take more than two years at the most, but in point of fact it had taken nine years, and in case of some of the companies it was likely to take two years more. In the course of the liquidation, questions of the most intricate nature had from time to time arisen, requiring close and constant attention, determination, patience, tact, &c., and the result had been that scarcely any proceeding taken by the liquidators had been unsuccessful; and the liquidation had been admired by all concerned to be the most successful that had ever taken place in this city. The heavy claims of the companies against Kessowjee Naik and his co-directors, amounting to no less than 26 lakhs of rupees, were at one time proposed to be compromised for about Rs. 40,000; but Mr. Quadros fought out the claims which eventually realised upwards of four lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Justice Bayley said that the amount due to the dissenting creditors was so very small that the loss to them would be no more than Rs. 50 each. It was very desirable that the same liquidators should be continued.

Mr. Lang said the application was opposed by the National Bank, Shamrao Pandurang, and one or two others. The claim was one which, if the Court had power under rule 17, it would grant.

Mr. Justice Bayley said those regulations were not absolutely binding on the Judge. It was within his discretion to make a direction from time to time.

Mr. Lang said the work of the liquidation had turned out, for no fault of the liquidators, far heavier than was expected; and the liquidators had been obliged to undertake great responsibility. They had worked with great zeal and assiduity. The learned counsel hoped the Court would grant the application; but in the alternative, he asked that Mr. Quadros be allowed to resign, and somebody be appointed in his place, or that Mr. Turner be asked to continue the liquidation alone.

Mr. Jardine, for the official liquidators, submitted certain considerations to the Court in reference to the application, but did so in no contentious spirit. The liquidators would support the application if the Court would grant it, all the creditors not consenting thereto. The Court would consider that there was an agreement between the liquidators and the company at the commencement of the liquidation, and would see whether the remuneration could be increased without the consent of all the creditors.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Will not the majority do?

Mr. Jardine said the majority could not bind the minority in a matter of this kind.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Do you mean to say that, if the liquidation continues for fifteen years instead of three, the Court has no power to increase the remuneration?

Mr. Jardine: Yes, I go to that length.

Mr. Justice Scott thought that, under altered circumstances, on the parties coming up, it was within the discretion of the Judge to increase the remuneration.

Mr. Jardine said that, if Mr. Quadros was allowed to resign, Mr. Turner was unwilling to proceed alone with the liquidation.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in disposing of the matter, said it came before him in chambers, and that he directed it to be brought before the Division Court. Having considered the matter, he was of opinion, having regard to the very special circumstances of the case, that the Court had power to make the order asked for by Mr. Lang. A similar application for an increased remuneration to all the liquidators of these companies came before his Lordship in chambers in July, 1882, but at was strenuously opposed, especially by Mr. Balfour, secretary of the Bank of Bombay. The application was supported by creditors whose claims amounted in the aggregate to about eight lakhs, whereas the claims of those who opposed amounted to about sixty lakhs of rupees; and it was rejected. The circumstances under which the present application was made were different. It was supported by all the creditors except a few whose claims amounted to Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000. When the original order was made by Mr. Justice Green, fixing the remuneration at one per cent., it was calculated that the liquidation would not last more than two or three years. It had from various causes, one of the chief being the investigation of the claims against Nursey Kessowjee, amounting to 27 lakhs of rupees, been protracted till the present time, or over a period of nine years. When the company was wound up, there were a number of persons anxious to become its liquidators, and several gentlemen offered to take up the liquidation for a remuneration of two per cent., but Mr. Justice Green appointed the three liquidators who agreed to receive one per cent. It had been suggested that an agreement was made with the company, and that the Court could not upset it. In England, where the same rule regarding the fixing of a liquidator's remuneration obtained, it was not thought a sufficient guide for the judges as to the mode in which these remunerations should be fixed; and certain regulations were made and sanctioned by the Lord Chancellor. These rules were in force so recently as October 1876 in the case of the Mysore Reefs Gold-mining Company, when Mr. Justice Chitty held that the rule for fixing the remuneration of liquidators was not binding on the judges; and the then Lord Chancellor upheld that decision. His Lordship had no doubt whatever that the rules empowered the Court to increase or diminish the remuneration having regard to the special circumstances of the case. In the present case, there were some very special reasons which justified the Court in granting the application.

Mr. Justice Scott said he concurred in the opinion of Mr. Justice Bayley.

The application was accordingly granted.

UNTIL the other day no bridge had spanned the Oxus since the time of Timur the Tartar. On the 19th of October General Annenkoff rode across the new railway bridge, which is near enough to completion to allow of the passage of a man on horseback. Timur's bridge was a bridge of boats, and is described by the honourable knight, Ruy Gonzales de Clavijo, who was sent by the King of Castille on an embassy to the city which Milton knew of as "Samarcand by Oxus, Temir's throne." That was nearly five centuries ago. Moscow, which, as Gibbon says, once trembled at the approach of the Tartar, is already master of Samarcand; and the construction of the Russian railway bridge over the Oxus at Charjui is only the prelude to a formal annexation of Bokhara.

FROM official returns recently published in New Zealand, it appears that 52 per cent. of the white population there are native-born. Yet a very trifling proportion of these can be over thirty years of age, for regular emigration thither did not begin till about 1840, and the whole white population in 1857 only numbered 60,000. The present census sets them down at 579,000. These statistics illustrate an easily demonstrable fact—namely, that the native-born population of any thriving colony must always outnumber the immigrant element. The proportion of native-born colonists in New South Wales and Victoria, as well as in some of the other Australian colonies, is much greater than in New Zealand; and before the century is out these will have the destinies of the country entirely in their own hands. The Australian will then be as distinctive a genus as the American, the Canadian, and the Afrikander now are.

A HINDU HIGH PRIEST ON SOCIAL REFORM.

THE High Priest of Baidyanath has addressed an open letter to the Viceroy on Social reform, in the course of which he says:—

The question of social reform, is just now agitating the minds of the English-speaking portion of the Hindoos of the country. This agit

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DRESSING GOWNS.—A Large Choice just to hand. Tweeds, Fancy Flannels, White Turkish, Oxford Cloth, from Rs. 11-8. THROPE & Co., General Outfitters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

WANTED, a PARTNER in a Lucrative Business with a small Capital of Rs. 1,000 only. Apply to "M." care of this paper.

ITALIAN SWEETS.—MONDORLATO, (Forzone) FAVE, and MUSTACCIONI de NAPOLI —at PEARSE'S 7, Church Gate Street.

A PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITY, Half-an-Hour before the Circus commences; see the GRAND TRANSPARENT PANORAMICAL SCENERIES, opposite Boree-bunder Railway Station.

COME and SEE the most choice assortment of Table Ornaments with Artistic raised flowers. First time imported by us.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED MECHANICS, having thorough knowledge of Sewing Machines, Repairs of all descriptions. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SINGER MANUFACTURING, Co., Church Gate Street.

LOST a Young, Dark, Rough-Haired TERRIER. Any One bringing the same to the address will be rewarded.—W. A. GLAZEBROOK, care of Bombay Co. Ld., Elphinstone Circle.

MAMMA WHERE DID YOU GET THIS TEA.—From DANTRA & Co., dear—Indeed, it is deliciously good Mamma—Yes, a perfect luxury.—27, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable artistic and elegant Blackwood, Teakwood and Satinwood Furniture, made by Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet-maker, at Cumballa Hill, opposite Kemp and Co.'s THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

WANTED, a CAPTAIN of good Conduct and Skill for s. s. HINDOO. Apply, with certificates, to Messrs. KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co., care of Khjee Savjee, Fort, Bazar gate.

CHRISTMAS CAKES 12 As. to Rs. 1 8 per lb. All sizes from 2 lbs. and upwards.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, at nominal rates to clear large Stock.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES Limited, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

CHRISTMAS HAMS in canvas, Barnet Prime Cumberland Hams, from 6 lb. to 20 lb. Each —CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

CHRISTMAS TREE, Toys, Candles and Ornaments, Sweets for Bags, Small and Large Dolls, Confectionery, &c.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED, an experienced European EDITOR, for a daily paper at Poona. Letters, giving particulars of previous work with salary expected, to be addressed to "A.B.," care of Post Master, Poona.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE A LECTURE will be delivered in the above Institute at 5-30 p.m., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., by the Hon. Secretary, Subject—"Some Characteristics of the Natives of India."—Members and their Families as also the General Public are invited to attend.

FOR SALE, a small lot of CHEETAL, or SPOTTED DEER—quite domesticated and very tame—bred in confinement including 1 Stag 3 Hinds, 2 of which are carrying young—also a Doe Sambar, quite tame, apply to T BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay, or Moola Road, Kirkee.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have been staying at the Hotel with my wife and child for upwards of a fortnight, and have been in all respects very well satisfied with it. The Proprietor has been most polite and the Servants very attentive. The table has been first rate, and I can recommend it to any one wanting an economical house to live at. Ship Masters will I feel sure, find it most convenient, and I wish it every success.—S. B., Master, Clan Graham.

A STRONG, fast trotting HORSE FOR SALE. Very quiet to ride or drive; perfectly sound; quiet to ride or drive; perfectly sound; quiet to ride or drive; perfectly sound;

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 15.

The *Invalide Russe*, in an article in this morning's issue, says the massing of Russian troops on the frontier of Galicia is fully justified by the long prepared measures which have been taken by Germany and Austria with the evident object of facilitating the invasion of Russia.

THE GOVERNOR AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, NOV. 16

Early this morning the Governor presided at the presentation of prizes at the Anjuman-i-islam Mahomedan School, where an address was read by Mr. Kadri, the Mahomedan inspector. H. E. replied accepting the patronage of the school and encouraging them in their work; they might be poor, but poverty need not be a bar to educational progress. He urged them in secondary education to unite with the existing high schools by offering scholarships to deserving pupils. Subsequently the Governor attended the Mahalaxmi Female Training Schools, and addressed the pupils, who went through an entertaining programme in the afternoon. H. E. held a durbar, which was largely attended, when the title of K. C. S. I. was conferred upon the Maharaja of Idar. In the evening a banquet was given in honour of the Maharaja of Idar, and later on the Governor and lady Reay gave an evening party.

THE HEMABHAI INSTITUTE AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DEC. 16.

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has given an endowment of Rs. 1,000 to the Hemabhai Institute to commemorate the memory of the late Nagarshett Premabhai Hemabhai.

THE MADRAS CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADHA, DEC. 15.

At a public meeting held here to-day, Messrs. S. R. Kirtoskar, B. P. Phadke, S. V. Bhave, and A. A. Deshmukh were elected delegates for the Madras Congress.

OPENING OF THE DUFFERIN BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, DEC. 16.

The opening of the Dufferin Bridge took place to-day, and great credit is due to the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company for the success attending the ceremony. Numerous guests had arrived from Lucknow and other stations by special train in the morning, and at 12 noon were assembled under pandals at the Ganges Bridge. Altogether 300 Natives and Europeans must have been present. The Viceroy arrived shortly after 12 o'clock, and took his seat on the dais along with the Duchess of Montrose, Sir Auckland Colvin, the Maharajah of Benares, and others. Colonel Jenkins, Agent of the Railway, then read a statement regarding the history of the bridge, and the Viceroy, replying, said that on viewing the description of the bridge the reflection which impressed itself on his mind was one of wonder that the bridge should ever have come into existence. He believed that if only we could give them money enough—and in that direction engineers seemed to imagine that our supplies were inexhaustible—there was nothing which mechanical engineering of the present day was unable to accomplish. It was now his pleasing duty, and he deeply felt the compliment that had been paid him to give this bridge the name of the Dufferin Bridge. The scroll was then unrolled at the head of the bridge bearing this title. The party then adjourned to a large adjoining shamiana where a sumptuous lunch had been provided, and when nearly an hour had been occupied in partaking of the hospitality of the Railway Company. Colonel Jenkins rose, and in a brief speech regarding the successful opening of the bridge, proposed the health of the Viceroy.

The Viceroy rpplied:—"Your honour, ladies, and gentlemen,—I need not say that I am deeply sensible of the kind manner in which you have responded to the toast which has been proposed in such flattering terms, and for which I was quite unprepared by Colonel Jenkins. I can assure you that nothing gives me greater pleasure than to be allowed to assist you on occasions like the present, which may be considered as evincing the noblest triumphs of the arts of peace. (Cheers.) I am glad this occasion should be graced by so large and distinguished a company, because it is an unmistakeable proof how the value and significance of the work we have crowned to-day is appreciated by the intelligent inhabitants of the country, both European and Native. (Cheers.) Personally for myself it is a day of the utmost gratification, not only because it has given me the opportunity again of renewing my acquaintance with the popular Maharajah of Benares (cheers), not only because I have again come in contact with the inhabitants of this illustrious city of Benares, but because I have the opportunity of congratuling one in whom I have the deepest interest on the successful accomplishment of the most arduous undertaking. (Cheers.) The father of Mr. Walton is one of my dearest friends, and was my instructor. In my earliest youth he was the instructor belonging to the old school, who derived his notion and discipline from authority universally recognised alike by Christians, Mahomedans, and Hindus—the renowned King Solomon. I am happy to think of that figure, which I well remember during the period of our earliest acquaintance only pre-figured the virility his constitution, for, although almost a centarian, he still survives to sympathise with and see the triumph of his distinguished son. (Cheers.) During the course of my tour I have passed over more than half a dozen bridges rivalling in their proportions, and in witness they bear to scientific skill of the country the Dufferin Bridge of Benarks, and I cannot but think that the English race can point to no prouder monuments of their dominion in this country than these magnificent works, by which the country, has been joined to the country realm to realm, and in which commercial and agricultural interests the people have been greatly amplified and promoted, and which have proved the most powerful means of uniting in common bond of sympathy and good fellowship those who, through so many ages, lived in conflict apart from one another, and has now solidified into the Imperial home those various communities who, under the mysterious dispensation of Providence, are now consolidated into a single people under the benign sway of our precious Sovereign; but in mentioning Mr. Waltons name, I should be doing injustice to others if I did not in name mention those present as well as the Government of India to give our meed of admiration and warmest congratulation to all who have contributed to the accomplishment of this great work. Among them, undoubtedly, is to be ranked Mr. Rederstedt, to whose experience and professional skill we are indebted, both for original design and methods of construction. Subsequently followed again I am sure it must be a very proud moment to Colonel Jenkins to feel that while on one the hand what we have done to-day will powerfully contribute to our Imperial interests. He and those who associated with him have undoubtedly conferred an enormous benefit on all classes of the population at large. Again, our thanks are due to Mr. Batho, who has unfortunately passed from the scene of his labours. Sir Bradford Leslie and Mr. Sydney Hartwell, who by their experience have contributed to the success of this day's operations. In mentioning these distinguished names I do not like to leave out their humbler coadjutators, who, with loyalty, industry, and pluck beyond all praise, and which can only be described as truly British have, with many risks to health and by sacrifice to many comforts, helped Mr. Walton in the work he has performed. It only remains for me again to thank Mr. Jenkins, John Pender, and the O. R. Railway Company for the great compliment they paid me in allowing the bridge to be called by my name, for no one could desiae his services in India to be commemorated by a more noble monument. Col. Jenkins was good enough to express himself on behalf of those present, and I trust the sentiment is not confined to them that you had confidence in Indian administration. On uch an occasion all I need say is I am deeplys sensible of the feelings which prompted those remarks, and that on behalf of may colleagues I can assure you our desire is to maintain outward peace and inward tranquilitly in India. The commencement of an administration was undoubtedly disturbed by two untoward events, but I have good reason to anticipate no cloud is likely to ar ise to divert our attention from prosecuting those pursuits of peace on which real happiness and the prosperity of the country must depend. Ladies and gentlemen, every audience in India is so indulgent when a representative of the Queen is called upon to adress them, that although there are many points suggested by the ceremony to-day, I will not trespas on your patience, but will conclude by thanking you from the depth of my heart for the kind manner in which you have here drunk my health. (Loud cheers.)

The company then rose.

The Viceroy leaves for Calcutta to-morrow morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, DEC. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay, with the outward English mails of the 9th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, DEC. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 15.

Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here from Bombay this morning.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Karachi and Bombay, left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, yesterday afternoon.

PENANG, DEC. 16.

The Italian mail steamer Stura left here this afternoon for Bombay.

ADEN, DEC. 14.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Titania, which left Bombay on the 7th instant, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester market has been strong.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ do. do.	74
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	44½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £20,600,000; increase £200,000; public deposits, £4,700,000; increase £200,000; other deposits £23,700,000; increase £110,000; other securities, £19,000,000; increase £470,000; notes and coin, £13,300,000; increase £600,000. The Bank's Reserve is 46 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TIME AND DEATH.

Mere frothy bubbles, cycles vex the sea,
The sea of time salinous with the tears
Of men, who, loving well the passing years,
Pause on the threshold of the weird to be,
Sad that the happy hours so soon should flee.
In vain their bitter grief and pallid fears.
And while they weep, impatient death appears,
Pronouncing his imperious decree.
But time and death obey a higher power;
The pulseless world at last shall pass away;
Relinquishing, perforce, their fateful sway
Time shall account for every stolen hour;
Death for the dead, and ceasing to devour,
Himself succumb to horrors of decay.

J. Y.

The remains of Mr. H. Dear have been brought from Mussorie to Monghyr for interment. Mr. Dear was the son of a Polish Jew who cast him off as a young man on his becoming a Christian. This happened after the family came to India, and Mr. Dear turned his hand to dealing in hides for a livelihood. He prospered amazingly in business, and was known for many years before his death as one of the wealthiest Europeans in India. He was also a man of boundless beneficence and charity, dispensing benefactions on a princely scale, and for the most part through religious channels. A considerable part of his enormous fortune was left by his will to religious and charitable objects.

Colonel Conway Gordon's many friends will be interested to hear that he is not suffering from inflammation of the optic nerve, as was supposed in Simla to be the case. There is nothing wrong with the eyes, but the lids are so inflamed that they act as an irritant to the eye-balls, and have to be treated with caustic every other day. "We can imagine nothing more trying for a man of Conway Gordon's restless energy," remarks the Lahore paper, "than to have to waste his privilege leave, sitting with bandaged eyes, utterly helpless. It is hoped that, in a few weeks, he may be fit for work."

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* says:—As the result of inquiries made in well-informed quarters, I have reason to believe the report that Lord Stanley of Preston has been offered the Governor-Generalship of Canada, in succession to the Marquis of Lansdowne, although premature when first circulated, will be found to be correct. I have also reason for saying that the offer is not likely to be declined by his lordship. When this transference of office has taken place, Baron Henry de Worms, who is now Parliamentary Secretary of the department, will become President of the Board of Trade, with Cabinet rank.

Mr. Nicholas M. Bell, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails in the Post Office Department at Washington, has issued his returns for the last fiscal year containing an exhaustive record of the time occupied in the conveyance during the twelve months of the mails from New York to London, and in this way they form an almost unfailing test of the average speed of the various Transatlantic liners. The first striking feature of Mr Bell's table is the distance of time separating the boats at its extreme ends. Between the Cunard Liner Umbria which heads the list with an average speed of 18'5 hours, and the Wisconsin, belonging to the Guion Company, which stands at the foot, and requires 258'1 hours to perform the same passage, there is a difference of more than seventy hours, or nearly three days. Second honours fall to the Umbria's sister-ship the Etruria, whose record is 188 hours. Treading very closely on the heels of the Cunard "cracks" comes the North German Lloyd steamer Trave, with an average of 199'3 hours, while next in order follows the Anchor Liner City of Rome, having a time of 203'4 hours. The Alaska of the Guion Line and the Aller of the North German Lloyd's compete very closely for the fifth place—the time of the former being 205'3 and of the latter 205'7. After that the North German Lloyd boats have things pretty much their own way, their only rival being the Cunard Liner Aurania. The average voyage of the Aurania is given at 206'9 hours, while the record of the North German Liners is as follows:—Ems, 206'4; Saale, 207'1; Eider, 207'3; Werra, 209'8; and Fondia, 209'9. Following with a speed of 211'2 hours comes the Servia of the Cunard Line, and then for the first time the White Star Liners get a chance, the Britannic putting in an appearance with the time of 219'8 hours. The other boats of this Company lag far behind in the race—the Germanic averaging 228 hours, the Adriatic 230, the Republic 235, and the Celtic 236. Slower still are the boats of the Hamburg-American line, the best of which—Hammonia—takes 240'7 hours, while near the very bottom of the record stand the Inman Liners. Even the quickest of these boats—City of Chicago—takes 241'6 hours; the slowest—City of Chester—requires 256'8. So far, therefore, as the present Inman liners are concerned, it may be taken for granted that they are entrusted as seldom as possible with the mails. But a change in that, as in other respects, may not be far off. When the new steamers which are now being built at Clydebank for the Inman Company and at Belfast for the White Star Company enter into the competition they may tend to effect a revolution in Mr. Bell's figures.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 24.

We have often heard that there is bliss in tears, that there is such a luxury as a good cry, and people go so far even as to talk of relieving their pent-up feelings by weeping unrestrainedly; so crying is evidently as grateful to some persons as laughter is to others; and the lachrymose pleasure-seeker has the immense advantage, that he can mostly cater for himself in the line of woe, or have his feelings narrowed, and the tap of tears turned on gratis, by visiting the hospitals or refugees, or interviewing the victims of a fraud or a catastrophe. But our joys must almost always be purveyed for us, and we must be prepared to give so much the hour for good all-round laughs, or for a very choice selection of smiles so much per minute.

If is, on the whole, a very good arrangement. Who would grieve if it were costly? Who would shed tears like the fairy princess, if each tear were a pearl valued even at a penny. But to laugh and grow fat is worth money, as all the world knows, so we leave our cares shut up in their strong box to be taken out only during business; our worries safely locked in their scented writing-case, our skeleton bolted in its cupboard, and make our way to the theatre where we shall be most amused and not too much edified or improved.

The idea of elevation in conjunction with theatre-going is almost a thing of the past. We go, not to learn, but to laugh; to smile, not to weep. So the good old plays are grafted with new fun to make this generation merry, and jokes are made that would make serious old play-wrights shudder in their tombs if they cared anything for the doings of the world they have left behind. The Circassian is a new play with new fun to suit the temper of the times. It is founded on the French farcical comedy, "Le Voyage en Caucase," by M. M Emile Blavet and Fabrice Carre, and though it has suffered, I hear, in the translation, it is very amusing, and it brought peals of laughter from every part of the Criterion last evening. Everyone must enjoy the perplexity of Mr. Townley Snell, the pretended author of a book, "A Trip to Caucasus," when the real author's nephew disguised himself as the son of Mr. Snell's benefactor and protector, the Circassian Prince. Mrs. Snell and her daughter are delighted at the romantic incident, and poor Mr. Snell cannot revolt against the infliction, nor resent the most outrageous eccentricities in his semi-barbarous guest when reminded of the favours he has experienced at the hands of the Circassian tribes described in his book. To complicate the plot there comes a spurious Circassian princess, a lady from the studio region round Fitzroy Square, who has sat as model when the illustrious Circassian Chief was an artist with poor prospects of success. Schamyl, the ex-artist and Chief, has fallen in love with Miss Snell, and the jealous princess threatens to discover all, but fortunately her wrath is diverted by the conquest of an old city merchant who is smitten by her charms, and makes her his wife. The pretended author and the false prince then settle matters amicably without disclosing each other's frauds. Schamyl, ex-Chief, and now successful artist, marries his lady love and lives happy ever after as the story books say. Mr. David James plays the part of Mr. Townley Snell capitally, and one must sympathise with him in horror of the book that he has been so misguided as to publish as his own. Mr. George Giddens, as the Circassian Prince, is excellent also, and the other characters are well sustained, and help in turn to keep the fun alive. The piece is prettily mounted, and the music in the interludes lively; one specially gay *mélange* of "God save the Queen" and popular airs—a little jubilee relic, I suppose—was novel and light if not exactly soul inspiring.

There were some pretty dresses near me, a black velvet low bodice, cut V shape back and front, with no lace or trimming, but shoulder knots of black ribbon velvet, made the pretty girl, that wore it look beautifully fair. Another girl, in a delicate steel blue satin merveilleux with beaded trimmings on the bodice and sleeves, and beaded cord loopings to the drapery, looked very striking, and her dolman of darker plush, lined with faint pink, was what enthusiastic Frenchwomen would call a dream, but to the happy spectator was certainly a delightful reality. The pleasant fashion of giving us tiny flasks of "Cherry blossom perfume" is still kept up, and, I daresay, brings Mr. John Gosnell the notoriety he desires.

* * *

There are very few of us who would object to having the authorship of a poem assigned to us if it were tolerably well strung together and seemed readable, but Mr. Robert Browning is not one of us in that sense, having no cause for gratification in being made godpapa to other people's verses. Some one replying to a confiding person entitled "I," in the *Literary World*, says the lines beginning.

"Unanswered yet? The prayer your lips have pleaded
In agony of heart those many years, etc.,"

are from a poem by Robert Browning; but Mr. Browning tells us they are not. There is another little paper in which the *Literary World* errs, and about Mr. Browning. Talking of the new "Browning" Calendar for 1888 brought out by a New York and Boston firm of publishers, the *Literary World* presumes that Mr Browning has given permission for the use of the extensive extracts. Poor Mr. Browning! This is the first notice he has had of the book's existence. Even the compliment of being presented with one of his own calendars has not been shown him by his piratical cousins over the water.

* * *

Ah! those Americans, they are audacious. They steal our books and re-christen them; they steal our language and re-model it, so that we scarcely know our own when it comes back to us short of letters and padded with slang. Not that we must be too heavy on the use of slang, for it is creeping in everywhere. We hear it in the drawing-room, in debate, in the pulpit. We even find it in its worst horsy form in the new "Expositor's Bible," which is being brought out in volumes by the Rev. Robertson Nicoll. In his lecture on "Christ and Little Children," he Rev. G. A. Chadwick says: "As if the world were given certain odds in the race and the powers of Heaven were handicapped," alluding to the belief of the disciples and some later Christians that children could not profit by the divine discourse. It seems to me that this form of exposition of the simple old Bible story is not likely to add much to our comprehension of it.

* * *

The Winter Exhibition at the Royal Institute will open to the public on Monday, and on Saturday to those who are favoured with a card for the private view. Yesterday, by the courtesy of the President and Council, the doors were thrown open to the members of the press, and they had a delightfully quiet, pleasant afternoon to look around all by ourselves. The Exhibition is a very good one. I heard some critics near me agreeing that it was entirely too good to please them, for there was nothing left for a fellow to cut up; but though it may not give scope for withering criticism, nor the sallies of racy wit, it gives plenty of interest in the variety and choice of subjects and the different methods of treating them. Following immediately our long hot summer, it is natural that there should be a great number, in fact, a preponderance of landscapes, sea views, and outdoor studies over the portraits and figure pictures.

* * *

"Early Morning off Penzance," by Henry Moore, A. R. A. and M., gives us the cold, blue look of the sea before it is lighted and warmed by the sun. "Saint Sulpice, Paris," by J. Langton Barnard, a clever view from a window of the Square before the church—the choir boys crossing it in procession, the people passing on to their daily tasks, all put in with rapidity and exactness in correct relation of tones. "When Man was Hunted by Beast," by Charles Shannon, a pre-Adamite composition, full of action, and showing dash and talent in the young painter, but not a thing of beauty in the way of pictures, nor one that a person would care to purchase and sit opposite for a term of years. "The Old Love and the New," by Percy Macquoid, R. A. and M., are two horses, the old browsing happily on a cliff side; the other being ridden and caressed by its master. "In at the Death," shows us the happy hunter thrown from his horse, and very nearly in at his own death, as well as that of poor Reynard, who is being finished off in a businesslike way by the hounds. "In October," by Parker Hagarty, is a charming little bit of a field ending in woodland. Mr. Hagarty has caught the expression of the autumn landscape, the hazy atmosphere, and the changing colour. In "Reflections" the artist makes a pun. He points a corner of the abbey with a colored window, throwing a brilliant reflection on the statues and the walls around, and he puts a dear old widow in the foreground reflecting on the evil of her ways. Mr. Osborne's picture did not need that cheap advertisement. "A May Morning," by Tom Lloyd, R. W. S. and M., is a delightful bit of hillside near the sea; the sun is rising, the shepherd boy is playing the flute, and the lambs are cuddled up happily together. It all looks bright and natural, and it would encourage even a lazy person to rise early if such sights were to be seen every day. "He won't bite," by Stanhope A. Forbes, very good, pleasant colour, and broad style. A workman, with rather a ferocious looking bull-terrier coming by a village street with cottages and children. "The Ladies' Mile," by R. Ponsonby Staples gives a good effect of the Park with its gay-coloured occupants. "Becalmed on the Zuyder Zee," by Walter W. May, R. I. and M. A hot, hazy summer day, boats with sails drooping uselessly for want of wind. This is all admirably expressed, and makes a pleasant picture. "A Priestess of Bacchus," by the Hon John Collier, M., is not up to his usual mark. The priestess is not so soft or charming as some of his other studies. Mr. J. W. Godward has a girl's head, "Puella Pompeia," that is very pretty. She is cleverly painted and gives great promise for his success in the future. "Panseroso" is another view of the same girl, by Mr. Godward, and is not quite so good. There is too even light on the neck and shoulder which spoils the soft effect. No. 671, "Japanica" is another girl by the same hand, and also very prettily done. "Sara la Baigneuse," H. Fantin, M., is an airy, Frenchy thing, but not very pleasing to me. Mr. Solomon Solomon's "Remorse" is very fine, though not very refined. It is Dalila grieving over Samson's severed locks and her own treason. She leans back on a couch, covered with splendid furs, is draped in shimmering satin and gold; she holds the tresses in her hand, having attained all she desired, and yet she does not look happy. There is no pleasing some people. Frank Walton, R. I., Vice-president's "Hill-top hearsed with pines," carries me away to the country, and I feel the carpet of pine needles underfoot, and the spicy scent upon the air. "The April Cherry blossom festival, Osaka Japan," by Frank Dillon, R. I. and M., is another delightful view. The pink of the cherry blossoms is charming, and, I daresay, quite truthful, as even in London one gets delightful colour on the flowering trees in spring.

* * *

There are not many portraits in the Exhibition. The President, Sir James D. Linton, gives us a fair girl, called Henriette. J. J. Shannon has three clever portraits of women. Mrs. Thornton is picturesque in a pretty pink kilted gown, but her waist is almost nowhere. Surely, Mr. Shannon could have supplied a little without sacrificing nature to art, or *vice versa*. "Those whom the gods love, die young," in a new acceptation of the saying applied by a flock of ducks to their comrades, who are packed in a crate for market, and J. C. Dollman, R. I. and M., is guilty of the irreverence of quoting the old proverb to make moderns merry. "Showing the white feather," is another funny incident from the farmyard; a little terrier howling at the door to be saved from the importunities of a flock of geese who have followed him. It is by Mr. Arthur Wardle, and is very well rendered. "Satan dead at the foot of the cross," by Henry Stock, R. I. and M., is not by any means a pleasant picture. Satan is represented as a man, with a serpent coiled around his leg, flung head foremost on a rock at the foot of an empty cross. There is glowing light coming from the cross, but Satan's figure is dark, which saves it from being the strongest and most prominent part of the picture. A good portrait which I had almost forgotten to mention is that by T. Graham, F. R. S. A. and M., of R. W. Macbeth, A. R. A. There is novelty and variety in taking him just as he was—on a hot day, I suppose,—in his shirt sleeves and vest, a bit of his brace showing on the shoulder, and making a bright colour near the delicate blue of the shirt sleeve. But enough of pictures for one day. I must defer the rest.

FORECAST OF THE COTTON CROP IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following is a forecast by Mr. E. C. Ozanne of the cotton crop in the early districts of the Bombay Presidency, that is, the districts in which the crop is sown in June and July:—

The latest reports show the area sown at 1,013,000 acres, or 6·42 per cent. below the area of 1886-87, but 13·14 per cent. above the average of the three years ending 1886-87. A similar statement is appended. It will be seen that Khandesh has 91 per cent. of the area of cotton in the tract under report—that in all districts the area is below that of last year except in Nasik and the Native States concerned. Speaking generally the decrease is due to the unusually large area of 1886-87. In the present year the demands for a proper rotation, and a somewhat less favourable sowing rain combined to reduce the area under cotton. But, nevertheless, the area is very large.

Khandesh.—It is reported that the area under exotic American and Hinghanghati is greater than last year's area. The decrease is thus confined to the indigenous variety—locally called Varadi. The increased area of exotic cotton is entirely due to an increase reported, and perhaps real, in sowings of Hinghanghati seed. The Dharwar American cotton has no hold on the district, and is confined to the neighbourhood of the Government Farm and the railway line. The reported proportion between the indigenous and other varieties is 2 to 1, but this appears an exaggerated estimate of the latter.

Season.—The early monsoon rain was heavy and retarded sowings, usually desirable at the beginning to the end of June. The July rain was excessive. In Nandurbar and Taloda, where hospital, the plants were sickly. In August the season was good, the rainfall timely and moderate, except in the south (Dhulia, Chalisgaon, Paghora, and Jamner), where it was again too heavy, preventing the essential weeding and giving the weeds such a start that the cotton was stunted in its growth. Hopes of a break in early September were not realized in Dhulia generally, where further injury was sustained. At the end of September, rain, when desired to fill the pods, was not vouchsafed. The October rain was good, but further heavy falls in early November, did considerable harm, causing shedding and discoloration of leaf, except in Nandurbar and Taloda where the crops was more forward.

Yield Prospects.—The annas range is 10 annas for indigenous and 11 annas for other varieties (16 annas being taken as an average crop). The best yield (15 annas) is expected in Bhamwal. The worst (5 annas) in Panchora.

The price of cotton is high.

Ahmednagar Area.—The decrease is general. The variety is indigenous cotton only.

Season.—Sowing rain was deficient and unseasonable. The damage done by the late October rain last year made the ryots cautious. The crops this year promised well till early November, when the rains, as in Khandesh, caused shedding and discolouration of leaf. It fell about a fortnight too soon. In the Nagar taluka the crop is estimated at 10 annas. Elsewhere from 5 to 6, and so very poor.

Nasik area.—The area is even larger than last year, when it was abnormally large. This was the outcome of very favourable sowing rains in the cotton talukas. In Nandgaon the rain was so continuous that some 12,000 acres, ready for cotton, missed the season, and were put under other crops. July rain was too heavy. Weeds were so encouraged that in light soils the cotton was ploughed up in a few places. In Baglan the crops was withering for want of rain. The rain was therefore, on the whole, unseasonable, but prospects were good till the very untimely rain in early November reduced the estimate to 10 annas. The season is late, for picking has hardly begun yet.

Sholapur.—There is a very much below average owing to scantiness and lateness of early rain. Sowings were everywhere late. On the whole prospects were fairly good till November, when the harm done has reduced the yield estimate to 6 annas or under.

Satara.—Season late; area below average. In some talukas injury by late October rain and early November rain. Estimates not reported.

Broach.—Area increased only in one taluka where early sowing rain was deficient. The season has been most unseasonable, and the crops is hardly likely to reach 2 annas. The Native States are scarcely affected.

Kaira.—Area not given. Yield poor.

Ahmedabad.—Area not given. Yield poor.

Cotton forecast December.

Early districts of the Deccan.

District	Area in 1887-88.	Area in 1886-87.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase or decrease in 1887-88 per cent. over or below 1886-87.	Average.
Dharwar						
Khandesh	911,970	991,455	8·41	—	— 1·88	+ 13·17
Ahmednagar	41,295	50,260	21·53	—	— 17·86	+ 3·21
Nasik	22,134	17,057	29·80	—	+ 14·39	+ 117·16
Sholapur	8,113	8,527	12·84	—	— 7·00	31·82
Poona	1,119	10,185	9·653	—	— 84·72	— 6·83
Satara	12,715	13,571	11·42	—	— 6·1	— 9·44
Total	998,351	1,070,253	83,698	—	— 6·6	+ 12·35
Native States.						
Akalkot	5,1	1,1	6,940	—	+ 4·35	+ 109·23
Satara Jagirs	14,019	11,20		—	+ 16·08	
Total	15,1	12,6		—	+ 14·71	
Grand Total	1,013,1	1,082,933	91,638	—	— 6·42	+ 13·14

(Sign—) E. C. OZANNE,
Director, Land Records, and Agriculture.

THEATRES AND HOW THEY ARE PATRONISED IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have noticed that Bombay invariably cries out when there is a scarcity of the theatrical element here, and how apparently universal is the feeling that a good theatrical company is necessary to fill up our otherwise monotonous evenings. We are always ready and willing to support our concerts, our fancy-bazaars, and our amateur theatricals; but when a really good professional theatrical company visits us, what is the result? Empty houses, and, I should say, grand disappointment. I have been a constant attendant at the Novelty Theatre, since the arrival of the Norville Gaiety Company, and I regret to say I have noticed that Bombay play-goers have been particularly conspicuous by their absence. I have seen the pieces and consider them worthy of very much better houses; the plays are well staged, well acted, and rendered even in the presence of an empty house with that liveliness and spirit which are always essential of success. I think it a shame that such a strong and well-known company as that of the Norville's should be treated with such unexpectedly cold neglect. Bombay is well known for its hospitality, and the least we can do is to give this company, which has visited Bombay for the purpose of pleasing us, our support.—Yours, &c.

Dec. 16. AN ON-LOOKER.

VISITORS TO POONA will find every House and Table Requirement at the Poona Establishment of PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following is the report of the Committee appointed by Government to consider the subject of the future expansion of Bombay:—

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Public Works Department.

BOMBAY, 31*st October*, 1887.

The undersigned members of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution, No. 132, C.W.—371 of 1887, and subsequent resolutions to consider the future extension of the City of Bombay, have the honour to report as follows:—

With the object of obtaining the best information available, the Committee commenced by framing a series of questions embracing the subjects on which they were asked to report and sent them in the first instance to all persons who were thought, from their position, special knowledge or long residence in Bombay, most likely to be able and willing to give such information, and in order that all persons interested in the welfare of their city might have an opportunity of expressing their views, the questions were published in the local papers and the public invited to reply. In all fifty replies were received, including communications from the Bombay Presidency and Bandora Ratepayers' Associations. These are submitted in full in appendix E.

After their receipt, on the motion of the Chairman, a Sub-Committe was appointed, consisting of:—

The Chairman, Mr. Sayani, Mr. Murzban, Dr. Weir, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Walton, Mr. Yajnik, and Mr. Drew, secretary, to examine these replies, take oral evidence from such persons and on such points as might be found necessary, and to submit a draft report for the consideration of the general committee. This Sub-Committee sat from July 14th to September 23rd, holding some thirty meetings, during which they minutely investigated the written answers, and took the evidence orally of Mr. A. Crawford, C.S., C.M.G., late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. G. E. Ormiston, M.I.C.E., Resident Engineer of the Port Trust; Mr. D. Gostling, Architect and Mr. K. M. Shroff, Editor of the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, who were the only gentlemen, except Mr. Ellapa Balaram, who responded to the invitation issued to the public to come forward. Mr. Ellapa was prevented by business from attending on the day fixed. This evidence is also given in appendix E. They also made such independent enquries as were found necessary respecting points not touched on in the written or oral evidence. The report of the Sub-Committee was then discussed by the whole body of the Committee, and finally adopted and passed with certain additions and modifications. On one point only, referred to below, was there serious difference of opinion. Messrs. Murzban, Sayani, and Yajnik took a view opposed to that of the majority, and asked that their dissent should be recorded.

The subjects to which attention was specially directed by Government are contained in paragraph 2 of the Resolution appointing the Committee:—

"2. In the consideration of such a scheme the matters of primary importance would be the distribution of vacant spaces to buildings of various classes, the improvement and construction of roads with reference to future building extension or railway crossings, the prospects of reclamations, reservation of open spaces, and all such subjects as arise in view of the rapid growth of a city confined within narrow limits, and traversed by two lines of railway."

"6 The Governor-in-Council would be glad if, besides dealing with the important question above submitted to them, the Committee will consider also the questions as to the terms which would be likely to attract *bona fide* investors in building operations with the best protection for the interests of land owners, public or private."

Attention was also invited in Government Resolution No. 2428 of 18th August 1887 to overcrowding in the city and the remarks of the Acting Sanitary Commissioner upon it. But several other important matters appeared so closely connected with the above that it was impossible to ignore them. The Committee have therefore included them in their report. First and foremost of these was that of the best position for the troops in Bombay. This is a problem which has exercised successive Governments, and has hitherto chiefly for financial reasons, remained unsolved. Until it is settled, it is impossible to deal satisfactory with the general question of future extension. The Committee have gone thoroughly into it, and have unanimously decided to recommend the removal of the Native troops with the Executive Commissariat Offices to Colaba.

It was found impossible, in considering roads, to leave out the demand for, and probability of, the opening of new local railways. Sites for buildings of various classes could not be recommended without investigating, not only what their surroundings now are, but what they may become: the removal and location of burial-grounds and offensive trades and manufactures has also been included in the enquiries. As the suitability of some localities for residences must, in great measure, depend upon the nature and extent of the drainage system, sanitation had to be gone into. The orderly and judicious expansion of the city could scarcely be treated without considering under what control and with what method buildings should be designed and constructed: consequently questions as to the powers to be given to the Municipality arose which could not be passed over in silence. Lastly in scrutinising the overcrowding of the City the expediency of extending the limits of the Municipality naturally presented itself for discussion. With these explanations of the inclusion of subjects which might at first sight, appear to be beyond their mandate, the Committee submit their recommendations in detail under each seperate head.

VACANT SPACES.

A.—Government Lands.

The first subject that received the consideration of the Committee was vacant spaces belonging to Government. In recommending that Government should reserve lands in different situations for different classes of buildings, the Committee are of opinion that existing rules respecting designs and materials should be adhered to, but they would press on the attention of Government the importance of keeping in view the danger of stifling and retarding private enterprise by interfering with the use of materials more costly or on architectural decorations more elaborate than circumstances require and warrant.

1. Strip of land west of B. B. and C. I. Railway bounded by Wodehouse Bridge on north, B. B. and C. I. Railway on east, Wodehouse Road on west, and Colaba Station on south:—

Recommended for residences in blocks or terraces, not more than 100 feet in length, with spaces of at least 26 feet between each block of terraces, on the plan of Albion Place, Byculla, but of design suitable to the situation.

2. Triangular plot on south of Railway. Cotton Sidings now used as Cotton Green:—

Recommended for residences as above. Cotton Green work is now as much contracted, that this plot is not now required for the trade.

3. Triangular plot bounded by Wodehouse Road and Colaba Causeway and based on Tramway stables:—

Along front age of Colaba Road, facing east, buildings as above, only semi-detached instead of in terraces; portion facing Wodehouse Road up to north-east face of Tramway stables, detached and semi-detached villas, remaining portion to be laid out as Government and private views.

4. Plot of land known as the Co-operage, including Strangers's Lines:—

Recommended for public buildings and considered especially suitable for a new Government House.

5. Bandstand to be removed to centre of Oval, and Oval space to be laid out as an ornamental garden and promenade. Long low wall between Church Gate Station and Wodehouse Bridge to be removed, and Oval space to be enlarged, to include ground up to line of railway, between Church Gate Street Station and Wodehouse Bridge. Post and rails on Oval to be taken away. Road on the west side to remain, but without the footpath.

6. Semi-circular plot opposite Sailors' Home to have Municipal Office of imposing nature in centre, and on each side blocks of buildings, with shops on ground floor and Offices above—shops to be arcaded, Wellington Fountain might with advantage be removed to Kennedy Sea Face. Shops, &c., to be of style in keeping with Municipal Hall.

7. Triangular plot south of Secretariat facing Mayo Road and Rampart Road:—

Recommended to be reserved for a public building of a style in keeping with neighbouring public buildings.

8. Plot of ground bounded by Church Gate Street on south, Esplanade main road on east, Marine Street and Framjee Cowasjee Institute on north, Queen's Road on west:—

Recommended that frontage of Church Gate Street between Queen's Road and Mayo Road be reserved for imposing public building in keeping with public offices in vicinity.

That the remaining portion, all buildings having been removed, be intersected by 60 feet crossroads at 350 feet distances, and reserved for detached upper storied official and private residences to be built on each side of each road, with gardens, &c., and an overbridge to be built from the proposed broadened Carnac Road over the Queen's Road and B. B. and C. I. Railway line to the proposed road along Kennedy Sea Face.

N. B.—The Committee think that Government should encourage private capitalists to undertake the building of many of these residences by asking rent only for the ground actually built over. It is important that large open spaces should be preserved in this locality for general purposes of ventilation, and for the style of buildings specified ground rent on the whole land ap

houses. The Committee are of opinion that all main streets should be 60 feet wide at least, and that whatever two or more main roads cross circles of 300 feet diameter at least should be provided, and that no projection of benches, boxes or other obstructions should be allowed in any public road or footpath. They also think that the Municipality should be bound to take over and keep in all repair through streets and roads within its limits and should have power to insist on the removal of all obstructions placed by owners or occupiers or projecting beyond the plinths of houses on footpaths or roads.

ARCADING.

The Committee recommended that in all streets south of Carnac Road that are 600 feet or more wide excluding footpaths, the footpath on each side should be arcaded to a width of at least 12 feet, but not nearer to the outer face of curb-stone than 18 inches.

N.B.—In cases where owners are content on paths of 14 feet wide or more only to the extent of 12 feet, it is advisable that they should make porches up to 18 inches from the outer face of curb-stone.

RAILWAY LINES.

In treating railway lines the Committee have reached the conclusion that it is not desirable to traverse any portions of the Fort or Native Town that are not already traversed by lines of railway, but that extensions in the direction of the suburbs would lead to people turning their attention to new districts for dwelling-houses, and tend to draw off a part of the over crowding in and near Bombay City. In fact, there are none of their suggestions to which the Committee attach greater importance than those that relate to the construction of new roads, and branch railway lines in connection with the suburbs. By these means alone is it possible to tempt people away from the centre and induce them to distribute themselves over surrounding neighbouring districts. There is little doubt but that several trades could be conveniently accommodated at Chumbur, Trombay, and other parts of Salsette, and also in the vicinity of Sion, were regular, rapid and frequent communication established by rail. The Committee might especially instance milch cattle-keepers, a great number of whom would find it cheaper to take their stock elsewhere, to the sanitary advantage to the town, and without necessarily causing inconvenience to the public. It is to be hoped that the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Companies will see it to their advantage to put down the lines particularised; but should they not move in the matter, the Committee would recommend that Government should grant every possible facility to private local capitalists to form companies for the purpose of constructing the last three.

1st. Continuation of B. B. and C. I. to Colaba Point for military convenience, if the proposed reclamation is carried out.

2nd Line from Mahaluxmi station on the B. B. and C. I. R. across the flats, to the point where the creek at entrance of Mahim Woods bifurcates thence through woods north to Mahim Station.

3rd Line from Coorla to Trombay by route of present Causeway.

4th. Line from Chinchpoogly Station, east, past Sewri. Sewri and Waddla through Gowri and Sion into G. I. P. line south of causeway near Sion Station. There is only one place where a railway station appears greatly wanted and that is at Hancock bridge, Many stations especially on the G. I. P. line may be improved with advantage.

LEVEL CROSSINGS.

The Committee in question of level crossings have decided to divide their recommendation under two heads. First, overbridges that are urgently and immediately required, and second overbridges that in their opinion will be wanted within a few years.

IMMEDIATE.

1. Over level crossing at Chaupati (should Marine Lines suggestion not be adopted by Government.)
2. Over level crossing at Falkland Road.
3. Over level crossing of both railway lines at Dadur.

WITHIN A FEW YEARS.

1 Over level crossing at Clerk Road.
2 Ditto ditto Arthur Road.
3 Ditto ditto Elphinstone Road.
4 Ditto ditto Haines Road.
5 Ditto ditto De Lisle Road.
6 Ditto ditto Church Gate Street.

The Committee think that light iron bridges for foot passengers should be provided at every level crossing where there is no overbridge and also in places where streets open up from populous parts of the town, on the railway lines that are now crossed through gates such as old Sonapur Lane, &c.

RECLAMATIONS.

The Committee feel that is a most difficult subject to deal with owing to the great cost around the Bombay Coast of reclaiming land from the sea. The evidence before them leads to the conclusion that the little work can be done except perhaps in Back Bay, within a measurable period by means of grossness and by the action of the tides. Actual filling in is required and materials have to be brought some distance, and at a heavy cost.

Nevertheless they are of opinion that were Government to grant the foreshore free for certain periods of years—varying as the land to be reclaimed is in deep or shallow water—that no valuable would such land hereafter become for building sites for dwelling houses, that it is probable reclamations would pay as an investment. Some suggestions be found to undertake them.

The Committee think the free period of the base should run from 20 to 40 years, and that in all cases conditions should be arranged with leases binding them to leave spaces of 60ft. for Roads (including foothpaths) on the sea-face, and further conditions stipulating that reclamations shall be begun and completed within certain, fixed periods. In Appendix A. will be found estimates, of the cost within certain fixed periods. In Appendix B will be found estimates of the cost of reclamation at Colaba, Breach Candy, Malabar Hill, and Back Bay foreshores. The folling foreshores are put forward as especially our suitable:—

1st. Both sides of Colaba from Point to Sassoon Dock on harbour side and to Wodhoure Bridge on Back Bay side whole foreshore down to level of low water springs.

A part of this, which is shown in appendix A, has been selected as most suitable for Government to reclaim for the purpose of enlarging the space for stationing troops and the Executive Commissariat Office. An estimate of the cost is also to be found in this Appendix.

2nd. Foreshore fron Walkeshwar north to Mahalakshimi Temple.

3rd. From Marine Station southwards to Church Gate Street Station foreshore.

This should be done by Government, the reclaimed land being utilised for adding to the present vacant space and recreation ground.

4th. The low swampy land lying between Kurla and Bandhra suitable for dwelling houses. In Appendix D. a plan has been given of the manner in which the land might be laid out in sections with roads after reclamation by private persons.

CANTONMENT AND MILITARY OFFICES.

There is divergence of opinion on the suitability of Colaba for the concentration of all troops, and the military evidence which must carry great weight is not altogether in its favour. The chief argument used against it being that it is too far off, and that it is important to have troops stationed near the Native Town in case of riots, The Committee however after examining the question incline to the conclusion that with a line of rail running past the Cantonments and with telegraphic connection with the police officers in the Town, there would be no difficulty in bringing native troops with sufficient rapidity to the scene of disturbance. Looking to all the advantages to be gained by localization in Colaba possible to provide full accomodation for them.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

The Committee are of opinion that the low-caste Hindu burial ground, situated at the dorthern end of Haines Road and also the now unused Mahomedan burial ground on the north side of the same road to which it is intended to transfer the Grant Road cemetry, should be abandoned, and that in lieu thereof and should be provided east of Mount Road opposite Hussenabad, and including that bit of land stretching south and east of Narelwada and bounded Mahar Pakhadi on south by Mount Road, on West by Tank Bunder Road on north the recent Port Trust extension of Gunpowder Road, on east (No. 1).

There is a number of outlaying small burial grounds dotted over the map and these it is thought should be removed and placed altogether in one or more suitable localities:—viz Nos. 15, 34, 46, on the east and north of Chinchpokli Hill to be concentrated at No. 38 on that hill or to the east of Dakli-Sewri No. 2. Nos. 29, 30, 23, 47, 14, at Warli to be concentrated on the Warli foreshore.

No. 45 which extends a long way down the Mahan foreshore to be concentrated at one point there.

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND MANUFACTORES.

In the opinion of the Committee indigo dyers, wool merchants, soap and candle makers, chemical workers, bone crushers, manure manufactures, lime kilns, tanneries, dye-works and all trades and manufactures that create an offensive smell or cause a nuisance should be located only in the migbbourhood of Sion. At the same time the Committee are only restrained from recommending very strongly that they all be forbidden within the limits of Bombay Island out of consideration for the interest at stake. It would be an undoubted advantage if all save wool cleaners were vanished to the north of Mahim River and placed in Salsette. Chimneys of the smaller existing factories throughout the town should be 10 feet higher than the nearest building, within a radius of 60 ft.

SANITATION.

With respect to the removal of the outfall at Love Grove, the Committee are of opinion that it might be taken to Kurla. It is understood that experiments are at present being made with a view to ascertianing if the town sweepings can be disposed of by incinerators. So far these experiments have not been successful, and it would seem as if the old methods of dealing with sweepings would have to be adhered to. In this case Kurla appears to be the only place suitable for their deposit both as regards position, extent of space available and the waste nature of the lands. By means of a line of rails laid from a central depot to Kurla, the town sweeping could be most conveniently conveyed away; and if the Kurla swamps were gradually reclaimed by these sweeping, the sewage would at the same time employed for irrigating and manuring the ground. But even should it be found practicable to treat the town-sweepings in some other manner, the evidence before the Committee shows that the sewage could be discharged on the higher levels of the waste land at Kurla, of which there is already a sufficient area for the effluent could find its way through channels readily to the sea, without in any way creating a nuisance, and the land so treated being thus kept in a high state for cultivation, it would become very remunerative. In addition to the swamp land in this neighbourhood, there are vast at acts of land at a level sufficiently high to make the adoption of irrigation with sewage successful both com a sanitary and a pecuniary point of view.

The Committee think that the sewerage system adopted by the Municipality, and now in slow process of development, should be completed as quickly as possible.

It is probable that at least five to six years must elapse before the whole system is finished, and at the expiration of the shorter period is almost certain that the new Tansa water-supply will be fully available.

With respect to the system of house connection the balance of evidence favours the conclusion that by proper explanation to the tenants of each district, as the plan is gradually applied, they can be taught readily to understand it, and that they after a short space of awkwardness and carelessness, causing occasional nuisance and inconvenience, they can be brought to appreciate the advantages of the system, to watch that necessary rules are methodically observed in their houses.

The Committee approve generally of the provisions of the new Municipal Bill as affecting drainage, sewerage thickness of walls, plan of each floor, elevation of plinth, levels, ventilation, fixed space to each inhabitant of houses, and height of rooms.

The Committee are of opinion that the following suggestions are worthy to be kept in mind respecting sanitation.

1. Free bathing places should be provided in every ward by the Municipality.
2. Sewer ventilators should be at least six feet higher than the highest part of any house within a radius of 20 feet of the ventilator.
3. Native houses should invariably be separated by a passage or gully of at least four feet in width.
4. Chawls should have a space of at least fifteen feet (lengthwise) between opposite lines, to afford ventilation and light.
5. All buildings should stand on a clean sub-soil.
6. All rooms in each building should be so arranged as to communicate with the external air.
7. All private dhobiwadas should be closed, and the Municipality should provide suitable accommodation on a site on the Flats to the east of the G. I. P. Railway line. In connection with each wada, or group of wadas, there should be a disinfecting chamber for the purpose of purifying clothes from districts in which contagious disease is known to be prevalent.
8. So far as it can be done without interfering with the convenience of the public, milch-cattles should be removed from the city, and located in places named in another part of this report.

POWERS OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Committee feel that it is very important that the Municipal Corporation should have power to regulate in the interests of the safety and convenience of the public, and of the future welfare of the city, the erection of buildings and the laying out of sections.

The distribution of population is also a question of prime and pressing urgency, but it is a delicate matter to attempt to make rules regarding. The interferance with the liberty of the subject involved in the organized inspection that would follow on any scheme for regulating the number of persons in each house, might cause widespread annoyance and dissatisfaction; and although rules may be prepared and passed, giving the Municipality power to prescribe the situation of roads, and the plans, heights, ventilation, &c., of houses in future extensions of the city, it is not practicable without danger of creating considerable hardship, to bring about any improvement in the existing overcrowded parts of the city, except gradually, and over a long course of years. However, if the Municipal Corporation is to exercise a proper influence on behalf of the general welfare of the inhabitants, it must be put in possession of full control on the following points, and this after careful consideration the Committee have decided should be vested in it by law.

The following are the points upon which control should be vested in their hands:—

Quality of material of buildings.
Dimensions of buildings.
Heights and levels.
Plans and elevations.
Ventilation, drainage and sewerage.
Position of roads.
Distribution of population in chawls.
Licensing of architects, engineers, builders, foremen, surveyors and plumbers.
Number and position of privies.

LIMITS OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

Respecting the extension of the Municipality opposing views have been placed before the Committee. Some have urged the extreme desirability on sanitary grounds of having the Government and control of Kurla and Bandra, the residents of which places are in such close and constant communication with the city, vested in the Bombay Municipality. Others have pointed out the importance of decentralization with a view to efficient and economic Municipal administrations, the already large responsibility of the city Corporation, and the heavy burden of taxation that would fall on the inhabitants of Kurla and Bandra were these suburbs embraced within the Bombay Municipal boundaries. The Committee are of opinion that the arguments against are weightier than those for annexation, and have therefore decided not to suggest any change in the existing arrangements.

With regard to Hog Island and Elephanta, the Committee are of opinion that, for the present, nothing should be done, but there is little doubt that in the distant future the expanding needs of a growing commerce will require accommodation on these islands and ordinary foresight demands that Government should keep this well in view, and jealously reserve their rights in these properties. Before the Committee emphasises the need of railway communication for the carriage of produce from Karjat to Hog Island and Hog Island to Diwa, and the hope may be expressed that the G. I. P. Railway Company may take into early consideration the advantage of this branch loop line and endeavour to obtain sanction for its construction.

With regard to the question of what, although not specially noticed, full consideration has been given to the representation of those who urged the Committee to make provision for the burning of the poorer classes also, to many other interesting suggestion and schemes. But as these seemed to be matters that must rather be left to be settled by the laws of demand and supply so that the Committee could not see their way to turn to practical account they have not been referred to in their report. The Committee would take an opportunity of expressing their acknowledgement of the valuable assistance afforded by the gentlemen who sent answers to their questions and particularly to Mr. Crawford, Mr. Gostling, Mr. Ormiston and Mr. Shroff, who aided both in writing and orally.

A map prepared by Messrs. Walton and Steveas to show Bombay, as it would appear, were the Committee's recommendations carried out, is forwarded with this report.

F. FORBES ADAM, Chairman,
JOHN ADAMS,
G. A. BARNETT,
W. S. S. BISSETT, (subject to appended minute),
F. L. CHARLES,
W. W. DREW, Secretary,
C. T. HEATHCOTE,
PHEROZSHAW M. METHA, (subject to appended minute),
G. MEREWETHER, (subject to appended minute),
HENRY MORLAND,
MUNCHERJEE C. MARZBAN, (subject to appended minute),
HENRY D. OLIVIER, CAPTAIN, R.E., (subject to appended minute),
DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT, (subject to appended minute),
R. M. SAYANI,
FREDRICK W. STEVENS, F.R.I., B.A., A.M.I.C.E.,
RIENZI WALTON, M.I.C.E.,
T. S. WEIR,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK.

The appendix to the above report contains minutes by Colonel Merewether, Chairman of the Port Trust, Major Bissett, Mr. Olivier, Executive Engineer of the Bombay Defences, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, and P. M. Mehta, and the Executive Engineer of the Bombay Presidency. The interesting addenda will appear in our next issue.

DURBAR AT MORVI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MORVI, DEC. 13.

A GRAND DURBAR was held this afternoon, when several addresses were presented to H. H. Maharaja Thakor Saheb Sir Waghji, K.C.I.E., congratulating him on his happy return from his tour to England and America. After the addresses from the officers, sowcars, and merchants had been read, they were placed in silver caskets and handed over to His Highness, who replied to them at considerable length, delivering extempore speeches.

After the presentation of the addresses were over, Shigrakanee Shankarlul Maheshwar, of the Ranaji Sanscrit Pathshala, read excellent Sanscrit verses composed for the occasion. Then followed Mr. Keshavlal Pantri, of the Bombay Arya Dharm Prakash, and the local dramatic poet, Waghji Asharam, and others. Among those present were observed Mr. Mahadev Dewchand, Diwan to His Highness; Mr. White, Manager and Engineer of the Morvi Railway; Mr. Dullabji Yed, Sir Nyayadish; Mr. Vishunath, Police Superintendent; Mr. Vallaahdas, Foujdari Nyayadhish; Mr. Premji Ranchhod, Superintendent, State expenditures; and many bankers, merchants, bhayads, as well as officials representing all departments of the State. The durbar terminated amidst loud and vociferous cheers.

H. E. Lord Reay is expected here, probably on the 30th inst., by a special train from Wadhwan. Grand preparations are being made by the Morvi durbar to accord his Excellency a fitting and hearty welcome. His Excellency will make here a stay for three or four days.

SPORTING NOTES.

BOMBAY RACES, 1888.

ENTRANCES, 1st DECEMBER.

THE COWASJI JEHANGHIR PU SE.

Mr. Rattanjee's ..... B. A. G. Saturday.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

Mr. Hugh Gough's ..... G. A. P. Arbuthnot.
Do. ..... G. C. B. M. Lady Bird.
Mr. N.'s ..... G. A. P. Campbell.
Mr. Norman's ..... P. A. P. Nowhere.

THE WELTER.

Mr. Selby's ..... Ch. A. H. Bob. Sawyer.
Mr. Dale's ..... R. A. F. Fitz R.
Do. ..... B. A. C. Meditator.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.

Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's ..... Ch. A. C. Baby.
Mr. Rattanjee's ..... B. A. G. Saturday.
Mr. N.'s ..... R. A. H. Kismet.
Do. ..... B. A. H. Shazada.
Mr. Norman's ..... B. A. H. Interpreter.

ENTRANCES, 1st NOVEMBER.

THE WELTER.

M. James'.... ..... B. A. H. Admiral.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.

Mr. James' ..... B. A. H. Admiral.

TRUSSES, Bandages, Ladies' Belts, etc., of improved patterns and superior qualities.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR IN BOMBAY.

In the brief leisure left to the young and intelligent Chief of Bhavnagar by the many calls made upon his time during his residence amongst us. His Highness has been trying to visit as many important institutions as he possibly could. Amongst these may be mentioned the Cama Female Hospital prominently, where his Highness paid a lengthened visit this week. Lady Reay, with the untiring energy which characterises her activity in connection with the female medical movement, was herself present on the occasion, and good naturedly took his Highness through the wards and other departments of the institution. Drs. Peechy, Littlewood, and Van Overback also assisted in showing his Highness round. He was accompanied by his State medical officer, Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee. He was very much pleased with his visit, and on leaving expressed his desire to distribute fruit and flowers among the patients.

From here his Highness proceeded to the Bombay Gymnastic Institute, which was decorated with flags and bunting for the occasion. The committee received him at the entrance, and he witnessed some gymnastic feats and a drill-class, which pleased him much. On leaving, his Highness thanked the committee for the pleasure they had prepared for him.

On Thursday evening his Highness was entertained by the Phœnix Club at a select party. Some choice musical pieces were gone through, and a sumptuous table full of delicacies was provided, at which Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhai, Judge of the Small Cause Court, proposed the toast of his Highness' health. The Maharaja cordially acknowledged this, and drank to the prosperity of the Club. A small but distinguished party of guests was invited by the Club on this occasion, among them being Sir D. W. Petit, Mr. Nusserwanjee M. Petit, Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehangeer, and others.

Yesterday his Highness received at an informal levee a number of Bhavnagar a merchants, with whom he held a conversation. They expressed the greatest delight at the keen solicitude he had evinced, especially more recently for the welfare of their fellow subjects, and said they would be quiet content if is Highness kept up such interest in them. His Highness promised that he would always be open to receive any representations that they chose to make, and assure them that it was his desire to secure them impartial justice at all times. The gentlemen thanked his Highness before dispersing, and wished him long life and prosperity.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your able leader of yesterday and "Delegates" assent thereto have left little to be done in the way of exploring the ill-considered and malicious article in your local contemporary on the National Congress, but it will be no small wonder if it is not again at its favourite old game of libelling everything native in and out of season. The *Times of India* owes a great deal of what it is to the liberal patronage of the native public of Bombay and elsewhere, at least as much as to its European constituents, and it might have been expected to show a little more consideration to the feelings and interests of its patrons whoever they be, native or European. I know that it is not alone in its blundering prejudices on matters of this sort. The *Pioneer* takes the same line. But then, though its judgments are what we might expect from the statesmanship of a paper that appeals to the political wisdom of disappointed Bengal planters, it does the thing with certain tact. Your neighbour's efforts in that direction are much poorer work, and, in short, are not half good enough for Bombay.

In fine, I would take leave through your valuable medium to sound the warning note that if there be no change sooner or later in the policy of the paper, the forthcoming Congress will, it is hoped, as it necessarily must, see fit to take steps with a view to boycotting wholesale every detestable print in the country, beginning with the *Times of India*.—Yours, &c.,

CONGRESS WALLA.

THE SENATE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The more the Draft Bill for the re-constitution of the University is examined, the more will the necessity appear for great caution in according the unqualified approval of it, which the resolution of Mr. Justice Birdwood proposes. A Committee of the Senate should be appointed to examine the draft clause by clause. Once it passes the Senate there will be no second opportunity for discussion, and the argument that it has been accepted by the Senate will be used to foreclose discussion in other quarters.—Yours, &c.

Dec. 16. A CAUTIOUS FELLOW.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the past is responsible for the present, so is the present responsible for the future—remembering this truth, the Fellows of the local University will, I trust, bestow that thought on the new Bill, which the public expects from them. For sometime past public attention has been attracted to the manner in which the affairs of the University are administered. Newspaper columns teem with evidence showing that the working of the University machinery has been condemned with more or less severity. When I heard that a new Bill was to be drawn up to remedy the present defects, I expected it to be different from what it is. That no endeavour had been made to improve the present defective system of Government none can dispute; and certainly Mr. Justice West deserves the best thanks of the public for devoting thought and energy to the framing of the Bill. Human actions after all are far below the ideal; and it is no wonder if weak points are observable in the draft. Strangely enough there is a tendency in many minds to take for granted that every thing done by able man is free from error, because the author is known to be a sound reasoner; and since this tendency is observable even in some highly cultured minds, you did well to draw the attention of your readers to some points in the new Bill that require to be freely discussed at the meeting of the Senate. Your correspondent "Reason" has well examined the changes that are proposed to be effected; and I therefore ask your permission to dwell on those points only that have been left unnoticed. The public, it need hardly be said, was thoroughly disgusted with the "grace" system so indulgently introduced by the Syndicate in direct opposition to public opinion, by distorting the sense of Sec. XII of Act XXII of 1857. Is it to make the University still more unpopular that the power (if the word is allowable) to grant "graces" has been transferred to the Syndicate? The Syndicate always passed proposals about giving "grace" difference of opinion existed in the Senate only. By depriving the latter of their right to consider such grave questions, the Senate will have no opportunity in such cases to pass an opinion on the decision of the Syndicate. I hope the Senate will protest in a body against such disability. Why have a "grace" system at all? The opinion of the public on the matter is that it should not exist—your files prove it. I might be allowed to say something about Sec XX of the new Bill, which the Senate should quietly reject. At present the Bombay University has to perform the function of holding examinations—a function which it has performed with but questionable ability. Before the public is convinced that the University is fit to conduct examinations satisfactorily, the new rights demanded by the Section should on no account be granted. Let the few duties the *about matter* has to do be performed satisfactorily—then more may be given. It is premature at present to sanction more responsibilities. Yours, &c.

TRUTH.

BENGAL.

AN AMUSING NATIVE PETITION.—The following petition speaks for itself:—"To His Excellency the Monarch of the Beerbhoom District.—My Lord good morning. When power to virtuous hand is given, it blesses like the dews of Heaven. Like Heaven it hears wretched's cries, and wipes the tears from widow's eyes. Here the creature awaits for thy favour. Employ in Police and Saviour. Within a talookdhar's house he was born, Mallaria had made him so forlorn. Ten years he could have continued in college Native *trial (ie,* examination) pass'd at last, big in age. He may gladen with his dexterity. And shall live always in fidelity. Secure a suited post has read many laws, O Monarch protect him from torments jaws. Your honor's creature Begoygopal Chakravorty At Piba, Post Office, Patuli Zillah, Burdwan, 1-12.87."

MASONIC NEWS.—The usual monthly meeting of the members of the Masonic Lodge "Pitt Macdonald" was held yesterday evening at the Lodge Rooms, Vepery, for the purpose of electing office bearers, for the ensuing year. After the ordinary business of the meeting was concluded, Worshipful Brother Donald Calder, of the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, and Worshipful Brother A. Edwards was elected Treasurer. The members then presented a purse of ten guineas to Worshipful Brother Newitt, a past Master of the Lodge, who is about to proceed on a year's furlough. The presentation was made by Worshipful Brother C. Simpson, the retiring Master, who, in doing so, made a short speech in the course of which he said that the Lodge would lose a very valuable and staunch member in Mr. Newitt, who was much esteemed and very popular among its members.

FLORILINE —FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HOW MILTON GOT MARRIED.

THE new volume of Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s "English Men of Letters," edited by Mr. John Morley, gives us Mark Pattison's estimate of Milton as a man, a pamphleteer, a politician, and a poet. It is as interesting as a novel, and will be read with pleasure by those who have read "Paradise Lost," and those who believe they have read it—by far the greater number of the great Puritan's worshippers. As an example of the easy and pleasant flow of Mark Pattison's pen when treating of this many-sided theme, we give almost entire the chapter which relates the history of Milton's first honeymoon and the poetic passion which found its first and most ardent expression in energetic pleadings for a law of divorce.

In the early summer of 1643 Milton took a journey into the country, and returned within a month with a bride of 17, Mary Powell, the daughter of a Cavalier, whose portion was a promise of £1,000 from her impecunious father, and whose one commendable quality was that, being too stupid to have a word to say she possessed "the bashful muteness of a virgin."

What came of that singular union between a Presbyterian ascetic of 35—with Semitic views as to the proper subordination of woman to man—and a Royalist Miss of sweet seventeen is thus told:—

The biographer, acquainted with the event, has no difficulty in predicting it, and in saying at this point in his story, that Milton might have known better than, with his puritanical connections, to have taken to wife a daughter of a cavalier house, to have brought her from a roystering home, frequented by the dissolute officers of the Oxford garrison, to the spare diet and philosophical retirement of a recluse student, and to have looked for sympathy and response for his speculations from an uneducated and frivolous girl. Love has blinded, and will continue to blind, the wisest men to calculations as easy and as certain as these. And Milton, in whose soul Puritan austerity was as yet only contending with the more genial currents of humanity, had a far greater than average susceptibility to the charm of woman. Even at the later date of Paradise Lost, voluptuous thoughts, as Mr. Hallam has observed, are not uncongenial to him. And at an earlier age his poems, candidly pure from the lascivious inuendoes of his contemporaries, have preserved the record of the rapid impression of the momentary passage of beauty upon his susceptible mind. Once, at twenty, he was set all on flame by the casual meeting, in one of his walks in the suburbs of London, with a damsel whom he never saw again. Again sonnets III. to V. tell how he fell before the new type of foreign beauty which crossed his path at Bologna. A similar surprise of his fancy at the expense of his judgment seems to have happened on the present occasion of his visit to Shotover. There is no evidence that Mary Powell was handsome, and we may be sure that it would have been mentioned if she had been. But she had youth, and country freshness; her "unliveliness and natural sloth unfit for conversation" passed as "the bashful muteness of a virgin;" and if a doubt intruded that he was being too hasty, Milton may have thought that a girl of seventeen could be moulded at pleasure.

He was too soon undeceived. His dream of married happiness barely lasted out the honeymoon. He found that he had married himself to a clod of earth, who not only was not now, but had not the capacity of becoming, a helpmeet for him. With Milton, as with the whole Calvinistic and Puritan Europe, woman was a creature of an inferior and subordinate class. Man was the final cause of God's creation, and woman was there to minister to this nobler being. In his dogmatic treatise, "De doctrina Christiana," Milton formulated this sentiment in the thesis, borrowed from the schoolmen, that the soul was communicated "in semine patris." The cavalier section of society had inherited the sentiment of chivalry, and contrasted with the roundhead not more by its loyalty to the person of the Prince, than by its recognition of the superior grace and refinement of womanhood. Even in the debased and degenerate epoch of court life which followed 1660 the forms and language of homage still preserved the tradition of a nobler sentiment. The Puritans had thrown off chivalry as being parcel of Catholicism, and had replaced it by the Hebrew ideal of the subjection and seclusion of woman. Milton, in whose mind the rigidity of Puritan doctrine was now contending, with the freer spirit of culture and romance shows on the present occasion a like conflict of doctrine with sentiment. While he adopts the oriental hypothesis of woman for the sake of man, he mollifies it by laying more stress upon mutual affection, the charities of home, and the intercommunion of intellectual and moral life, than upon that ministration of women to the appetite and comforts of man, which makes up the whole of her functions in the Puritan apprehension. The failure in his own case to obtain this genial companionship of soul, which he calls "the gentlest end of the marriage," is what gave the keenest edge to his disappointment in his matrimonial venture.

But, however keenly he felt and regretted the precipitancy which had yoked him for life to "a mate and spiri less mate," the breach did not come from his side. The girl herself conceived an equal repugnance to the husband she had thoughtlessly accepted, probably on the strength of his good looks, which was all of Milton that she was capable of appreciating. A young bride, taken suddenly from the freedom of a jovial and an undisciplined home, rendered more lax by civil confusion and easy intercourse with the officers of the royalist garrison, and committed to the sole society of a stranger, and that stranger possessing the rights of a husband, and expecting much from all who lived with him, may not unnaturally have been seized with panic terror, and relished her self hours again. The young Mrs. Milton not only wished it, but incited her family to write and beg that she might be allowed to go home to stay the remainder of the summer. The request to quit her husband at the end of the first month was so unreasonable, that the parents would hardly have made it if they had not suspected some profound cause of estrangement. For could Milton have consented, as he did, to so extreme a remedy, unless he had felt that the case required no less? and that her mother's advice and influence were the most available means of awakening his wife to a sense of her duty. Milton's consent was therefore given. He may have thought it desirable she should go, and that Mrs. Powell would not have been going very much beyond the truth when she pretended some years afterwards that her son-in-law had turned away his wife for a long space.

Mary Milton went to Forest Hill in July, but on the understanding that she was to come back at Michaelmas. When the appointed time came, she did not appear. Milton wrote for her to come. No answer. Several other letters met the same fate. At last he despatched a foot messenger to Forest Hill desiring her return. The messenger came back only to report that he had been "dismissed with some sort of contempt." It was evident that Mary Milton's family had espoused her cause as against her husband. Whatever may have been the secret motive of their conduct, they explained the quarrel politically, and began to repent, so Phillips thought, of having matched the eldest daughter of their house with a violent Presbyterian.

If Milton had "hasted too eagerly to light the nuptial torch," he had been equally ardent in his calculations of the domestic happiness upon which he was to enter. His poet's imagination had invested a dull and common girl with rare attributes moral and intellectual, and had pictured for him the state of matrimony as an earthly paradise, in which he was to be secure of a response of affection showing itself in a communion of intelligent interests. In proportion to the brilliancy of his ideal anticipation was the fury of despair which came upon him when he found out his mistake. A common man, in a common age, would have vented his vexation upon the individual. Milton, living at a time when controversy turned away from details, and sought to dig down to the roots of every question, instead of urging the hardships of his own case, set to to consider the institution of marriage in itself. He published a pamphlet with the title, "The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce," at first anonymously, but putting his name to a second edition, much enlarged. He further reinforced this argument in chief with three supplementary pamphlets, partly in answer to opponents and objectors; for there was no lack of opposition, indeed of outcry loud and fierce.

A biographer closely scans the pages of these pamphlets, not for the sake of their direct argument, but to see if he can extract from them any indirect hints of their authors' personal relations. There is found in them no mention of Milton's individual case. Had we no other information, we should not be authorised to infer from them that the question of the marriage tie was more than an abstract question with the author.

But though all mention of his own case is studiously avoided by Milton, his pamphlet, when read by the light of Phillips's brief narrative, does seem to give some assistance in apprehending the circumstances of this obscure passage of the poet's life. The mystery that always seems to veil by the biographers, has assumed a darker hue since the discovery by Mr. Masson of a copy of the first edition of "The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce," with the written date of August 1. According to Phillip's narrative, the pamphlet was engendered by Milton's indignation at his wife's contemptuous treatment of him, in refusing to keep the engagement to return at Michaelmas, and would therefore be composed in October and November, time enough to allow for the sale of the edition, which came out in February, 1644. But if the date "August 1" for the first edition be correct, we have to suppose that Milton was occupying himself with the composition of a vehement and impassioned argument in favour of divorce for incompatibility of temper, during the honeymoon! Such behaviour on Milton's part, he being thirty-five, towards a girl of seventeen, to whom he was bound to show all loving tenderness, is so horrible, that a suggestion has been made that there was a more adequate cause for his displeasure, a suggestion which Milton's biographer is bound to notice, even if he does not adopt it. The suggestion, which I believe was first made by a writer in the *Athenæum*, is that Milton's young wife refused him the consummation of the marriage. The supposition is founded upon a certain passage in Milton's pamphlet.

If the early date of the pamphlet be the true date; if the *Doctrine and Discipline* was in the hands of the public on August 1; if Milton was brooding over this seething agony of passion all through July, with the young bride, to whom he had been barely wedded a month, in the house where he was writing, then the only apology for this outrage upon the charities, not to say decencies, of home is that which is suggested by the passage referred to. Then the pamphlet, however imprudent, becomes pardonable. It is a passionate cry from the depths of a great despair; another evidence of the noble purity of a nature which refused to console itself as other men would have consoled themselves; a nature which, instead of an egotistical whine for its own deliverance, sets itself to plead the common cause of man and of society. He gives no intimation of any individual interest, but his argument throughout glows with a white heat of concealed emotion, such as could only be stirred by the sting of some personal and present misery.

Notwithstanding the amount of free opinion abroad in England, or at least in London, at this date, Milton's divorce pamphlets created a sensation of that sort, which Gibbon is fond of calling a scandal. A scandal, in this sense, must always arise in your own party; you cannot scandalise the enemy. And so it was now. The Episcopalians were rejoiced that Milton should ruin his credit with his own side by advocating a paradox. The Presbyterians hastened to disown a man who enabled their opponents to brand their religious scheme as the parent of moral heresies. For though church government and the English constitution in all its parts had begun to be open questions, speculation had not as yet attacked either of the two bases of society, property or the family. Loud was the outcry of the Philistines. There was no doubt that the rigid bonds of Presbyterian orthodoxy would not in any case have long held Milton. They were snapped at once by the publication of his opinions on divorce, and Milton is henceforward to be ranked among the most independent of the new party, which shortly after this date began to be heard of under the name of the Independents.

But the men who formed the nucleus of this new mode of thinking were as yet, in 1643, not consolidated into a sect, still less was their importance as the coming political party dreamt of. At present they were units, only drawn to each other by the sympathy of opinion. The contemptuous epithets, Anabaptist, Antinomian, &c., could be levelled against them with fatal effect by every Philistine, and were freely used on this occasion against Milton. He says of himself that he now lived in a world of discontent. Nor was there wanting, to complete his discomfiture, the practical parody of the doctrine of divorce. A Mistress Attaway, lace woman in Bell-alley, and she-preacher in Coleman-street, had been reading Master Milton's book, and remembered that she had an unsanctified husband, who did not speak the language of Canaan. She further reflected that Mr. Attaway was not only unsanctified, but was also absent with the army, while William Jenney was on the spot, and, like herself, also a preacher. Could a "scandalised" Presbyterian help pointing the finger of triumphant scorn at such examples, the natural fruits of that mischievous book, "The Doctrine and Discipline?"

Beyond the stage of scandal and discontent the matter did not proceed. In dedicating "The Doctrine and Discipline" to the Parliament, Milton had specially called on that assembly to legislate for the relief of men who were encumbered with unsuitable spouses. No notice was taken of this appeal, as there was far other work on hand, and no particular pressure from without in the direction of Milton's suit. Divorce for incompatibility of temper remained his private crotchet, or obtained converts only among his fellow-sufferers, who, however numerous, did not form a body important enough to enforce by clamour their demand for relief.

Milton was not very well pleased to find that the Parliament had no ear for the bitter cry of distress wrung from their ardent admirer and staunch adherent. Accordingly, in 1645, in dedicating the last of his divorce pamphlets, which he entitled "Tetrachordon" to the Parliament, he concluded with a threat, "If the law make not a timely provision, let the law, as reason is, bear the censure of the consequences."

This threat he was prepared to put in execution, and did, in 1645, as Philips tells us, contemplate a union, which could not have been a marriage with another woman. He was able at this time to find a surer part of that solace of conversation which his wife failed to give him, among his female acquaintance. Especially we find him at home in the house of one of the Parliamentary women, the Lady Margaret Ley, a lady "of great wit and ingenuity," the "Honoured Margaret" of Sonnet X. But the Lady Margaret was a married woman, being the wife of a Captain Hobson, a "very accomplished gentleman of the Isle of Wight. The young lady, who was the object of his attentions, and, who, if she were the "virtuous young lady" of Sonnet IX., was "in the prime of earliest youth," was a daughter of a Dr. Davis, of whom nothing else is now known. She is described by Phillips, who may have seen her as a very handsome and witty

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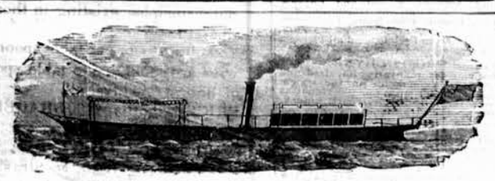

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NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

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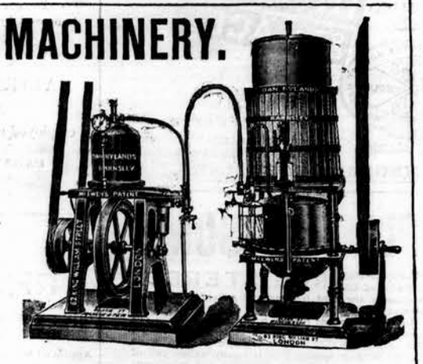

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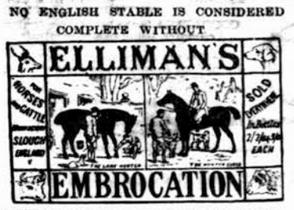

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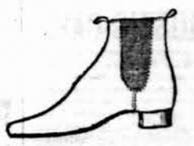

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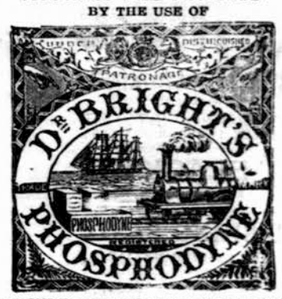

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